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OBITUARY OF VICE MINISTER OF DEFENSE JACE LULA

AUO71947 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 24 Dec p 4

[Obituary notice: "Death of Comrade Jace Ali Lula," signed by Simom Stefani and Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo members; Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member; Ali Vukatana and Simon Ballabani, AWP Central Committee members; Bajram Mana, vice minister of people's defense; Halil Hyseni; Zylyftar Dyrmishi, Mat District AWP Committee first secretary; Mihal Bisha and Pandeli Martini, AWP Central Control and Auditing Commission members; Rrahman Kumbaro, and Eduard Shehu]

[Text] The early death after a serious illness of Jace Lula, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, occurred on 23 December 1986.

Jace was born on 6 April 1936 in the village of Vendreshe in Skrapar District, to a poor village family with close ties to the national liberation struggle. At a young age, he was outstanding as an activist in the youth organization. The ambition to become a good soldier of the Republic drove him, when he had completed school in his native village, to start study at the "Skenderbeg" Military Secondary School, and later at the "Enver Hoxha" Combined Officers' School. Here, he matured and was trained as a loyal soldier and officer of the People's Army.

In the ranks of the Army, Comrade Jace Lula served in different groups and units, starting with the lowest duties. Everywhere and always he served with love for the Army, and strove passionately to raise ever higher the combat readiness of the units in which he was active.

For his work and his loyalty to the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, he was accepted into the ranks of the AWP in August 1964, where he was honorably militant until the last moments of his life.

In his work, he was as ready to learn from books as from life. He graduated from the Military Academy and the Party High School with very high marks.

The party, seeing his loyalty and abilities, entrusted him with important duties of command in large units of the People's Army, and with the important duty of vice minister of defense. To the end of his life Jace employed all his strengths and abilities to perform his duty honorably, following faithfully the instructions of the People's Military Art and the teachings of our legendary commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

As a militant communist he was distinguished in his labor and for the lofty party spirit of his judgment of problems, enjoying the respect of his comrades and the masses wherever he worked.

For his merits in his labor, the Presidium of the People's Assembly awarded him orders and decorations.

With his premature death, his family has lost the dearest one among them, the party has lost a faithful member, the Army has lost an able cadre, and we have lost our honored and unforgettable comrade.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-31 DECEMBER

AU311949 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 31 December 1986 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District overfulfilled its 11-month industrial production plan by 22 million leks and its export plan by 14.2 percent (1700 GMT 1 December). The export plan was overfulfilled by 7 million leks and the district expects to attain 8 million leks worth of above-plan exports by the end of the current year. (1900 GMT 7 December)

In Durres District, 55 collectives have prefulfilled their 11-month plans (1900 GMT 2 December). The 11-month plan has also been fulfilled at district level (1900 GMT 6 December). Eighteen collectives report completion of their annual production plan. (1900 GMT 30 December)

In Elbasan District, the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine has fulfilled its annual plan, with 20 million leks of above-plan production. (1430 GMT 30 December)

Gramsh District prefulfilled its 11-month plan, with 2.8 million leks worth of above plan production (1430 GMT 4 December). The district fulfilled its annual general industrial production plan. (1430 GMT 16 December) Kolonje District exceeded its 11-month plan by 2.3 percent. (1700 GMT 8 December)

Kukes District exceeded its 11-month plan (1900 GMT 6 December), and fulfilled its plan up to 20 December on time. (1430 GMT 23 December) Lezhe District exceeded its 11-month plan by 3 million leks. (1900 GMT 12 December)

Librazhd District has completed its annual general industrial production plan, and anticipates above-plan production worth 2.8 million leks by the end of the year. (1430 GMT 25 December).

Mat District has fulfilled its 11-month plan 10 days ahead of schedule (1430 GMT 1 December). The district has completed its annual general industrial production plan. (1700 GMT 26 December)

Pogradec District has exceeded its plan to date by 5 percent (1700 GMT 14 December), and has prefulfilled its annual general industrial production plan. (1430 GMT 24 December)

Puke District anticipates completing its annual general industrial production plan 5 to 6 days early (1900 GMT 22 December), and reports plan completion. (1430 GMT 25 December) Sarande District exceeded its 11-month general industrial production plan by 4 percent, or 11 million leks. (1430 GMT 1 December) Shkoder District exceeded its 11-month plan by 2.3 percent and its export plan by 8.1 percent. (1900 GMT 7 December)

Tepelene prefulfilled its 11-month plan on 17 November and produced 4.2 million leks worth of above plan production. (1430 GMT 1 December)

Tropoje District exceeded its 11-month plan by 11 percent. (1900 GMT 3 December)

KHKISTOV, USSR'S KOMAROV DISCUSS TRADE PROTOCOL

AU080942 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed Report: "New Qualitative Level of Mutual Relations"]

[Excerpts] On 4 January Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the new protocol on trade exchange between the two countries for 1987. [passage omitted]

After the signing of the protocol the leaders of the two delegations stated to a RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative:

Khristo Khristov: With the signing of the protocol we ensured a significant growth in trade between Bulgaria and the USSR. Important issues related to supplying our economy with raw materials, materials, and modern equipment have been solved. A market has been secured for our industry and above all for our electronics and machine building, which account for 60 percent of the entire Bulgarian export. I must stress that our cooperation with the USSR is one of the decisive factors in developing our economy. After the meetings at the highest level, exceptionally favorable conditions have been created for developing direct relations, joint enterprises, and enriching the forms of cooperation in trade.

Nikolay Komarov: The protocol allows the possibility of further developing trade-economic relations and cooperation between our countries. An increase in the trade exchange has been envisaged; in 1987 it will surpass R13 billion. The protocol envisages the supply of goods necessary for the national economies of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

The new factor we took into consideration is the mutual supplies related to the obligations to create integrational projects. The protocol reflects Bulgaria's participation in the USSR Yamburg-Western Border gas pipeline and in this context it marks a future increase in the supply of natural gas to Bulgaria. It also reflects the new forms of industrial production sharing -- the direct relations between our countries' economic trusts and industrial enterprises. During the talks we paid attention to implementing contracts on schedule and increasing the technical level and quality of production supplied by the two countries. [passage omitted]

POLITBURO EVALUATES ZHIVKOV-CEAUSESCU MEETING

AU071516 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Dec 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has received a report on the friendly and working meeting of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, which took place on 18 December in Giurgiu and Ruse.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo highly evaluated the talks and the agreements reached between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and expressed its conviction that they will contribute to further developing cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania, and between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

The leaders reviewed the implementation of the Long-Term Program on Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania for the period until 1990, and in some areas until 2000, which was signed in December 1984 in Bucharest. In this context the importance of the instructions issued by the two party and state leaders stressed further expanding and strengthening specialization and production sharing, more broadly utilizing the progressive forms of joint activity, including direct relations between the two countries' enterprises, increasing the effectiveness of scientific-technical cooperation while jointly solving major economic tasks, more dynamically developing bilateral trade exchange, and joint utilization of the Danube River hydrotechnical potential.

Important issues were discussed related to developing and improving cooperation and further expanding and strengthening economic relations between the two countries in accordance with the decisions of the economic summit of the CEMA member-countries and the goals of the Comprehensive Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries until the year 2000, as well as in implementing the agreements reached at the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries -- CEMA members.

It was noted that while exchanging opinions on some topical international issues, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed concern with the development of the contemporary international situation, and again stressed the principled, constructive, and flexible position of the USSR at the Reykjavik meeting, as well as the program proposed by the USSR on a total and general liquidation of the nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century.

The firm determination expressed by the two countries to cooperate together with the other Warsaw Pact member-states, other socialist countries, and all peace-loving democratic and progressive forces in strengthening peace, cooperation, and security in Europe and throughout the world was approved.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo greeted the readiness confirmed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania work ever more actively to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, to implement the joint Bulgarian-Romanian initiative to turn the Balkans into a zone free of chemical weapons, to develop relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the Balkan states, and to develop multilateral cooperation in areas and issues of common interest.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo approved the agreements which have been reached by the first party and state leaders of the two countries, and instructed the relevant agencies and organizations to adopt concrete measures for their full implementation.

ZHIVKOV GREETES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

AU071802 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Dec 86 p 1

[Greetings message of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, on his reelection as DPRK president]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song:

On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on my personal behalf, I greet you most cordially on your reelection as DPRK president.

I express my firm conviction that the fraternal Korean people will achieve new successes in the construction of socialism and the struggle for the peaceful and democratic unification of the country.

I am convinced that relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will further comprehensively expand and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between our countries, in the interest of world peace and socialism.

I wish you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, good health, happiness, and new successes in your highly responsible activity for further developing socialism in the DPRK.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU071052 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 87 pp 1,8

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the 28th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Castro:

On behalf of the party and state leadership of the Bulgarian people and on our behalf, we send you, and through you, the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the heroic Cuban people, most cordial greetings on the 28th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The Cuban Communists and working people greet their holiday with remarkable achievements in all areas of socialist construction. We rejoice from the bottom of our hearts at these successes, achieved by diligent work under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, despite the economic blockade, and the constant threats and aggressive actions of imperialism.

In the complex contemporary international situation the Republic of Cuba, together with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, firmly defend the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world and the peoples' right to independent development, and makes a significant contribution to increasing the role of the Nonaligned Movement.

We note with deep satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and solidarity, and fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are enriching and strengthening ever more. We confirm our readiness to further develop comprehensive Bulgarian-Cuban relations for the benefit of our peoples and for the implementation of our common ideals.

On the day of your national holiday we wish all the Cuban working people and you personally, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, for the further progress of socialist Cuba.

Please accept also our most sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity on the New 1987 Year.

ZHIVKOV GREETES SUDAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU071516 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings message to Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Sudan, on independence day — the country's national holiday. The message expresses wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly Sudanese people as well as the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to develop and strengthen friendly relations with the Republic of Sudan, for the benefit of the two friendly peoples.

BCP CC GREETINGS TO PHILIPPINES CP CONGRESS

AU071804 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Dec 86 p 8

[Greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of the Philippines]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following message to the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of the Philippines:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the Communists and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP Committee sends you, the delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and through you to all party members, most cordial greetings and wishes for successful and fruitful work.

Your congress is taking place at an exceptionally responsible moment in the destiny of mankind. Because of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and first of all the United States, the international situation continues to be tense and explosive. Now, more than ever before, it is necessary to activate the struggle of all democratic and progressive forces to liquidate the nuclear and reduce the number of conventional weapons and strengthen world peace. The efforts to include the Asian-Pacific region in the process of creating a comprehensive system of international security, acquire a great importance.

The Bulgarian communists have respect for the heroic struggle of the Communist Party of the Philippines to achieve and defend the country's political and economic independence, and for democracy and social progress. We are confident that the decisions of the Ninth Congress will mark a new stage in the activity of the Communist Party of the Philippines and in strengthening and elevating its role as the vanguard of the workers' class and the entire working people.

We confirm our solidarity with the Communist Party of the Philippines as well as our readiness to further develop relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of the Philippines on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Philippine people, and our common struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

BCP GREETINGS TO CHILEAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU080939 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jan 87 p 1

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] on its 65th anniversary]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following message to the PCCh Central Committee:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the PCCh we convey to you the warm and fraternal greetings of the Bulgarian Communists and the entire working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During its long history the PCCh has been consolidated as an authoritative political force, devoted to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. It is a tireless defender of the national interests of its country, and fights boldly against imperialism to defend the rights of the working people and for real national independence and social liberation.

A consistent participant in the struggle for peace and against the arms race, the party of the Chilean Communists is making a valuable contribution to the unity of the progressive forces throughout the world against the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

After the bloody putsch the military-fascist dictatorship subjected your party to cruel repressions. However, the will of the Chilean Communists was not broken. With heroism and selflessness the PCCh is continuing its struggle against the fascist obscurantism of reaction, for construction and strengthening the unity of all democratic and progressive forces, and for restoring the Chilean people's democratic rights and freedoms.

On the day of your anniversary we express once again the steady solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists and our entire people with the just struggle of the Chilean Communists and patriots, as well as our conviction that freedom and democracy will prevail in your suffering motherland.

We highly value the relations of friendship and solidarity between the BCP and the PCCh based on the common goals in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, and confirm our readiness to develop and strengthen them further on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Chilean peoples.

MLADENOV REPLY HANDED TO MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

AU061900 Bulgaria BTA in English 1734 GMT 6 Jan 87

["Fruitful Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 6 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Lyuben Petrov, head of the General International Issues Department of the Ministry of Foreign affairs, received Mr. Jaime Fernandez McGregor, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to Bulgaria. The Mexican ambassador was presented with the answer of Bulgaria's foreign minister Mr. Petur Mladenov to the letter of Mr. Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, secretary of the foreign affairs of Mexico, in connection with the latest "Delhi Six" summit held in Mexico in August 1986.

The two sides expressed the mutual conviction that the initiatives on a regional scale, such as the Tlatelolco Treaty in Latin America and the proposals for turning the Balkans into a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons, contribute to the strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the averting of a nuclear conflict. They stressed the fruitful Bulgaro-Mexican cooperation, especially in the field of disarmament, and stressed the hope that it will be raised to a higher level.

The talks gave a high assessment to the consistent foreign policy of Mexico directed towards an independent political, economic and social development, towards the deepening of cooperation with all states in the name of peace and security in the world.

CONTROL COMMITTEE ADOPTS OPERATIONS PLAN

AU071515 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Dec 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The new membership of the Committee on State and People's Control, which has been approved by the Bureau of the Council of Minister, and which includes responsible leaders in organs and organizations related to social control in Bulgaria, conducted its first meeting on 26 December. The members of the committee adopted a plan on the work of the Committee on State and People's Control and on the work of the entire national control system for the first half of 1987. The basic tasks incorporated in the plan are in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress for the scientific-technical development of the country during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. The control organs will render active and effective assistance in decisively improving the management and organization of the national economy, and in implementing a new qualitative growth in the national economy. [passage omitted]

During the first half of 1987 accountability-election meetings of the commissions and groups for people's control will take place. The events envisaged in the plan show that the committee attributed a great importance to this accountability-election campaign, which is called upon to contribute to restructuring the control organs so they can achieve greater purposefulness, depth, and social effectiveness in their activity.

The meeting also reviewed the results of reshuffling leading cadres, specialists, and employees in connection with the newly adopted structures of management.

NEW MEASURES FOR FIGHTING ALCOHOLISM OUTLINED

AU081034 Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 6 Jan 87 pp 2, 3

[Asen Boyadzhiev's article: "According to the Law of 'Reverse Connection'"]

[Excerpts] The protection of health, vitality, and the personality's public and professional activity in our society is a requirement not only of the future but also of the present day. Carrying out this major social task, posed by the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, is unthinkable without removing the factors which harm human health. These factors are well known: irrational nutrition, psychological stress, misuse of alcohol and smoking, damage caused by the work environment, and so forth. The consolidation of health norms in the life of contemporary man is the most efficient guarantee for constructing a healthy and creatively productive nation enjoying a long life expectancy.

This multidirectional theme will focus the attention of our new rubric -- "Health Club" -- which we are inaugurating today. The first part of the rubric, which we are publishing today, is dictated by topical issue -- the new approach to the struggle against alcoholism.

The decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the subsequent decree of the Council of Ministers presented the state and society with a concrete program of action against all preconditions leading to the misuse of alcoholic beverages in our country. In addition to presenting economic, administrative, and educational measures, the program attributes an important role to contemporary medical science and the organs of health protection in everything related to the early prophylaxis of alcoholism. [passage omitted]

Dr. Filip Lazarov, head of Psychiatric Clinic No 4 in Sofia's Sukhodol District, told me: There are some 30,000 persons in Bulgaria who suffer from alcoholism. However, ten times as many people have problems with misuse of alcohol. Previously this contingent was not the target of our assistance, but now we are turning toward helping these people. We shall open night hospital stations in the major industrial plants, where these people will be treated in the evening, without separating them from their family and their working environment. In addition to the psychiatric establishments, we shall organize consultation cabinets in which every citizen threatened by the alcoholic danger can receive qualified assistance. There is need for timely and active prophylaxis aimed at solving the problems of man caused by the conditions under which he lives, studies, or works. The patient must become the object of a scientific investigation of the risk factors in his environment. Social psychology can change many things in this area. For instance, in many plants there are sociologists and psychologists who for the time being are not overly employed. They can become very useful -- in an alliance with the health services and the labor collectives -- in improving the atmosphere which surrounds the patient both in his home and place of work." [passage omitted]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS LAW ON 1987 ACTIVITY

AU071924 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Dec 85 p 2

[Report: "Draft Law on the Work of the National Assembly During 1987"]

[Text] The National Assembly members unanimously adopted the draft plan for the work of the parliament during the year of 1987. What does it envisage?

-- There will be the National Assembly sessions -- in May, October, and December.

-- The fourth session will discuss the draft laws on social security, the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, amendments and addenda to the Civil Code and the Law on the State Archive funds. The report of the minister of national education on the results of reconstructing the educational system will be heard at the same session.

-- The fifth session will deal with governmental activities. It will also discuss the draft laws on the financial-economic control, the taxes and fees, scientific activity, the people's cultural clubs, and the collection of state requisitions, as well as the draft of the law on the State and People's Control.

-- The sixth session will focus its attention on the report of the Council of Ministers on the results of the implementation of the uniform state 5-year planning during 1987, as well as the draft laws on the 1988 state budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on quality, on mineral reserves [zemni nedra], on discoveries, inventions, and rationalizations, on property insurance, and on amending the law of the State Insurance Institute.

Naturally, if found necessary, the agenda will also include at the proper time other draft laws and topical issues.

The adoption of the draft law on the National Assembly activity during 1987 the agenda was completed.

AGRICULTURE COUNCIL FOUNDED, MINISTRY ABOLISHED

AU071511 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Dec 86 p 2

["Proposal on Structural and Personnel Changes in the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The proposal of Georgei Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reads:

The consistent implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions on further perfecting the leadership of the national economy and the requirement on implementing a qualitative new growth in the economy, call for a new approach to managing the National Agro-Industrial Complex.

It is expedient to found a Council on Agriculture and Forestry at the Council of Ministers. It will facilitate the implementation of a uniform state leadership and coordination of the activity of the country's Agro-Industrial complex on the basis of the principled postulate on the manager and owner of the socialist property, and the broad application of self-management.

As an auxiliary organ the Council on Agriculture and Forestry at the Council of Ministers will carry on state and party policy in the areas of agriculture, forestry, food industry, agricultural construction, irrigation improvement, the mechanization and servicing of agriculture, and the other activities of the National Agro-Industrial Complex.

Consequently, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is to be abolished.

I propose to the National Assembly to adopt the following draft:

I

1. A Council on Agriculture and Forestry is founded at the Council of Ministers. It is to implement a uniform state leadership and coordinate the activities of the National Agro-Industrial Complex in the country.
2. The Council on Agriculture and Forestry at the Council of Ministers may issue decisions that will have the power of normative acts issued by the Council of Ministers.
3. The organization, activity, and relations of the Council on Agriculture and Forestry with the other councils at the Council of Ministers, ministries and other departments, the people's councils, and other organizations will be determined by a code of the Council of Ministers.

II

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is abolished.
2. The Council of Ministers is to determine the organs and organizations which will assume the functions and tasks of the abolished ministry.

III

1. Aleksi Ivanov is appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council on Agriculture and Forestry at the Council of Ministers, and released from the post of minister of agriculture and forests.

The deputies adopted the proposal on structural and personnel changes in the Council of Ministers.

TODOROV GIVES CLOSING SPEECH ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU071233 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Dec 86 p 2

[Report on concluding speech by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and National Assembly chairman, at closing meeting of the third session of the Ninth National Assembly in Sofia on 25 December]

[Text] In his concluding speech, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, stressed: Today we adopted the law on Bulgaria's scientific-technical and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the 1987 state budget. They reflect the strategic line developed by the 13th BCP Congress and the decisions of the BCP Central Committee December plenum.

This activity is characteristic of socialism. However, it is neither a repetition nor a simple continuation of the society's planning leadership implemented up to now in accordance with the Constitution. The plan reflects a striving for innovation both in its contents and in the approach that has been used in its formation.

In accordance with the trends adopted by the 13th BCP Congress we had to intensify the dynamics of our socioeconomic development; advance in mastering scientific-technical progress; and ensure a qualitative new growth of the production forces, social relations, and the people's standard of living.

The new 50 year plan corresponds with the order of the times. We decided to introduce 850 basic and related technologies by 1990 in a total of 200 technological systems. The process of merging electronics and modern industrial technologies has received an impetus. A step has been taken in the direction of the strategic demand to advance toward unmanned technologies and cybernetic systems of managing production. A profound structural restructuring of the economy has begun. We determined the leasing complexes which are to be developed during the current 5-year plan period: electronics; robotics; metal-cutting machines; biotechnological and chemical industry; specialized transportation, agrarian, and construction equipment; the creation of a new raw-material basis of the branches which lead the technological process; laser technology and optical-electronics; investment machine building; and industry for the consumer.

The accelerated advance along the road of the scientific-technical revolution will give us an opportunity to increase the national revenue received in 1990 by 30 percent in comparison with 1985, and the social labor productivity -- 35 percent. The social function of the plan emerges more clearly against this background. Progress is to be expected in satisfying the material, social, and intellectual needs; the relationship between the financial income of the population and the commodity funds will improve; some 400,000 apartments will be constructed; health protection, education, and culture will develop further.

The experience in preparing the plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period shows that a turn for the better, whose beginning we are now marking is only possible if there is total mobilization of all factors, and a restructuring in the thinking and acting of the state and economic organs and organizations, the labor collectives, and each and everyone. The National Assembly is also restructuring its work in order to correspond with the modern requirements. Its commissions were included from the beginning in the complex and many-sided process, full of contradictions and difficulties, related to forming the plan. The analysis and opinions of the commissions and the individual deputies helped to solve crucial issues and implement a social policy aimed at improving the population's life.

If we analyse the facts and correctly evaluate them, we shall see that to a large extent the plan has now become the cause of the entire society, the state and social organizations, the executive and representative organs of the people's government, and the labor collectives. This is a guarantee of vitality as well as a guarantee of its implementation.

The work we are facing in accordance with the newly adopted laws has the mark of the creative force of the new social atmosphere that is emerging in our country. Qualitative changes in the basis and superstructure of management and using the socialist property are being encouraged. According to the new code, the economic organizations will restructure their activity on the basis of self-management. They will work on the basis of complete cost accounting and will be held responsible for their respective activity and use of production means.

What will the role of the state and its institutions be?

It must guarantee the independence of the economic organizations, and construct a modern system of economic regulating instruments, which are to ensure the correct functioning of the national economy. We demand to relinquish the subjective administration, and conduct an obligatory and permanent dialogue with the commodity-producers. The representative state organs -- the National Assembly and the people's councils -- will do everything to ensure the plan implementation also under the new conditions. [paragraph continues]

They will supervise the state and economic organs and organizations, and will cooperate with them without patronizing. We shall fight to achieve the turning point toward modern forms of management, greater economic efficiency, and the comprehensive manifestation of the social function of the plan.

Vitally important issues have been included in the plan for the work of the National Assembly and the permanent commission in 1987. Their qualitative implementation will mean to express better the National Assembly's constitutional function as supreme organizer of the planning leadership of social development.

The Council of Ministers bears great responsibility for implementing the law of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. We must divide the Uniform State 5-Year Plan according to years, and create a system of levers and regulating instruments related to its implementation. The new code on economic activity will contribute to perfecting the management system. In accordance with the code the self-managing organizations must introduce the necessary corrections to their 5-year plans. They must also restructure their activity according to the law on the country's scientific-technical and socioeconomic activity during the 1986-90 period.

We rely on the organization and discipline of the millions of working people and on their selfless concern to make Bulgaria the country that we, its citizens, would like to see, a country needed by its present and future generations.

I appeal to all people's representatives to start work in the election districts and explain the laws that have been adopted in meetings in their constituencies. You must cooperate with the people's councils and the self-managing economic organizations in implementing the plan and budget and overcoming weaknesses that were allowed to occur in developing the economy during the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

In a few days only we shall be completing a difficult but not fruitless year, and be starting our march along the road marked by the new year of 1987.

Let it be a good year for the people and all of us! Let it be a year of crucial change and progress! Let it mark an ascent for us as a people, and for our state!

ZHIVKOV, BCP CC SECRETARIAT MEET ATHLETES

AU281906 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 28 Dec 86

["Bulgarian Athletes See a Successful Year Out" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 28 (BTA) -- The Secretariat of the CC of the BCP met today with Bulgarian athletes who have distinguished themselves in the outgoing year.

Mr. Tudor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, congratulated the Bulgarian world and European champions and record holders, the winners of the world cups and medals from the major sports competitions in 1986. This year has been particularly successful for Bulgarian athletes: They won a total of 39 gold, 39 silver and 27 bronze medals and upheld Bulgaria's reputation as one of the strongest sporting nations in the world.

Bulgarian national schools have established themselves in rhythmic gymnastics, weightlifting, in freestyle and Graeco-Roman wrestling.

Having achieved all this, Bulgarian athletes can set themselves new, still more ambitious goals: To upgrade the level of all types of sports to consolidate and expand the Bulgarian presence among the world's strongest competitors. We do not have the right to adopt other reference points, other criteria, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized.

Addressing the athletes, he said that "today each success on the international sporting ground finds a very strong public response. All your victories, all your records are above all the possession of our people. They boost our national self-confidence. At the same time, thanks to your successes, socialist Bulgaria wins new friends, she wins respect and prestige."

DZHUROV GIVES NEW YEAR ORDER OF THE DAY

AU081004 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 31 Dec 86 p 1

["Order of Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," on the new year 1987]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers,

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals,

Comrade engineers, technicians, workers, and employees of the military plants and departments,

Soldiers of the reserve forces,

The year of the 13th BCP and 27th CPSU Congresses -- 1986 -- is behind us. Inspired by the congress decisions, our country's working people achieved new successes in our motherland's socialist construction and constant progress.

Rallying around the general April line of our party, the Bulgarian people selflessly and diligently worked to achieve a new qualitative economic growth by comprehensively introducing the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

The year 1986 was gratifying and fruitful also for the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army. New and higher successes were achieved in combat and political training, strengthening discipline, and increasing the troops' combat readiness. The number of excellent soldiers, class specialists, and outstanding units and detachments has increased. New labor successes have been achieved by the collectives of the military plants and construction units.

The comprehensive power and real contribution of the countries of the socialist community to the struggle for disarmament and general security developed even more in 1986. Mankind witnessed an attack by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states that was exceptional in power and peaceful in scope, which was aimed at finally removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, protecting peace, stopping the arms race on earth, and preventing it from being spread into space.

The peaceful initiatives and proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states, as well as the Soviet-U.S. summit, conducted in Reykjavik at the initiative of the Soviet leadership, were the brightest proof of this fact.

Simultaneously, the aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO declared themselves against limiting the arms race and against stopping the nuclear tests and continue to increase their military potential. In their striving to achieve military superiority over socialism and their senseless actions they are pushing mankind toward a nuclear war.

Denouncing the adventurist policy of the United States and NATO the Bulgarian people and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army fully the support foreign policy course of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community and selflessly work to implement the measure adopted to increase the defensive power of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

We enter 1987, the second year of the Ninth 5-Year plan period, during which we shall celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian People's Army, and the 150th birthday anniversary of Vasil Levski. The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, this new summit in the history of the party and country, and these remarkable anniversaries and events inspire us with confidence and optimism in the bright future of our socialist motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade soldiers and commanders,

Workers and employees,

Soldiers of the reserve forces,

I greet you most cordially on New Year 1987. I wish you and your families health, personal and family happiness, and new successes in your highly noble and responsible activity as armed defenders of the motherland.

In connection with the forthcoming New Year 1987

I order:

A fireworks display will be held on 1 January 1987 at 0000 local time, in our capital, Sofia, and in the cities of Plovdiv, Burgas, and Varna.

Happy New Year!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

STOICHKIOV ATTENDS STRAZHITSA QUAKE REPAIR MEETING

AU062146 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] A meeting was held in Strazhitsa of the leaderships of Veliko Turnovo Okrug and the Strazhitsa territorial settlement system with Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Permanent Government Commission for Organizing and Supervising Rescue and Immediate Emergency Restoration Work in the Event of Natural Disasters and Large Industrial Accidents. Georgi Grigorov, chairman of the Construction Association, and Stefan Staynov, chairman of the Committee for Territorial and Settlement Organization under the Council of Ministers, also took part in the meeting.

Khristo Stanev, chairman of the Executive Committee Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council, drew up a balance sheet on the work completed in the region to overcome the consequences of the earthquake. The villages have been provided with regular water and electric power supplies and telephone links have been restored. Long-term accommodation in houses in the region and the okrug has been provided for 1,344 families. The remaining people in need from the affected region have been accommodated in the 1,577 trailers that have been delivered. A further 350 trailers are required to fully meet all needs. Problems relating to the children's and educational establishments have been solved by reallocating these latter to other settlements. Industrial enterprises are in operation.

In his speech, Comrade Grigor Stoichkov stressed that the first stage, which involved quickly creating conditions for accommodating the people, had been successfully completed. In the second stage, which will last a longer time, the main task is to develop a broad plan for the restoration work. Grigor Stoichkov stressed that a very good material base must be created for the new construction work, and that construction equipment and specialists from throughout the country should be concentrated for this purpose. The task is to construct the villages within a 2-year period, and strict account will be kept on the spending of every lev during the reconstruction work.

DAVID ABSHIRE APPOINTMENT, CRISIS VIEWED

AU271744 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] [Announcer] A new adviser was appointed in the White House yesterday, namely, David Abshire, with the rank of a member of the government. He is charged with dealing with the crisis caused by the secret arms deliveries of the United States and the financing of the Nicaraguan contras with the money obtained from these deals. We will listen to my colleague Miko Petrov on the situation in Washington surrounding this case.

[Begin Petrov recording] Many journalists in Washington are comparing this affair with the Watergate scandal, which led to the resignation of President Nixon. Even though this may sound far-fetched, all the same, one senses a panic in the White House. It may prove difficult to explain to congressmen [words indistinct] the numerous votes for and against the military deliveries to the contras when the money, circumventing the legislative organ, [words indistinct] was received by the bandits through Swiss banks.

Some of the organizers of the illegal deals were honorably discharged from their posts, but this does not mean the end of the affair. The main question still remains: Did the President know about the secret operations or not? In both cases the conclusions are very bad. If he did know about them, this means that the elected head of the nation is deliberately breaking the laws and misleading the Senate. If he did not know, which is even worse, the conclusion is that the President is unable to control the actions of his staff and was himself apparently circumvented when important decisions were taken.

Abshire's appointment is aimed at creating the conviction that the whole of the information on the affair is to be handled by an (?experienced) person. There is no doubt that David Abshire, as the U.S. representative in NATO until now, is well acquainted with the mechanism of the arms deals and will quickly find his way in the affair of the contras' money, but his main task is to halt the further growth of the affair.

It is too early to say to what extent this will be successful, but one thing is regarded as almost certain, namely, that the White House will sacrifice one more of the President's grenadiers -- Chief of Staff Donald Regan, whose responsibilities have already been virtually taken over by other advisers.

The affair still poses many other questions, but we can draw the main conclusion now: The laws of the United States are no obstacle as soon as they come into conflict with the military-industrial complex and the designs of the CIA. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR IN ANKARA -- Ankara, 2 December (BTA) -- Minko Sladkarov, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Turkey, today presented his letters of accreditation to President Kenan Evren. In the ensuing conversation views were exchanged on bilateral relations. The presentation of credentials was attended by Vahit Halefoglu, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, and diplomats from the Bulgarian Embassy in Ankara. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 87 p 7 AU]

AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE HONORED -- Yesterday Sofia society expressed its full support for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism at a festive meeting to mark the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa. In recognition of the committee's contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and understanding between peoples, it was awarded the 9 September 1944 Order, First Class. The order was presented by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 86 p 8 AU]

TANCHEV RECEIVES TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR -- On 22 December Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Rida Klibi, Tunisian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country, and awarded him the "Madara Horseman" Order -- First Class. The high distinction has been awarded to the ambassador for his contribution to strengthening relations between Bulgaria and Tunisia. The ceremony was attended by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Dec 86 p 6 AU]

JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW CHARTER 77 COFOUNDER HAVEL

AU071405 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Report on interview given via telephone by Vaclav Havel, cofounder of the Charter 77 movement, to Vienna radio correspondent Raimund Loew "this morning"]

[Text] Last night in a candlelit Prague apartment, on the 10-year founding anniversary of the Charter 77 movement, roughly a dozen Western journalists accepted the appeal of Charter activists who escaped the wave of arrests. The power line had been unexpectedly disconnected, Vaclav Havel, dramatist and cofounder of the Charter 77 movement whom we reached in Prague this morning, said: [Begin Havel recording in English fading into German translation]

We wanted to give a press conference to present new Charter 77 documents and the police did all they could to prevent the event, Havel reports. I have had policemen around my house for 3 days and have been unable to leave. The police stand in front of Havel's house even today. Yesterday, they stopped all visitors. They were checked and sent back. Havel does not know whether he still is under house arrest today. He says that he did not try to leave the house. According to his information, all the Charter 77 activists detained yesterday are free again. Havel regards the survival of the Charter, despite continued crises and repressive measures of the authorities, to be the most important gain to date. Although repression today is just as active as 10 years ago, the Charter has managed to become the oldest of all East European civic rights movements.

Havel notes the support for the Charter abroad as being particularly important. The Charter 77 appeal published yesterday does not address the state leadership but the Czechoslovak citizens. They are called upon to commit themselves to social rebirth and democracy. Never before have changes in Czechoslovak society, which is marked by immobility, been as urgently necessary as they are now, it is said. And the text continues literally: "Let us finally free ourselves from our comfortable submissiveness to our fate, let us stop waiting for others to do something, let us wake up from apathy, let us overcome our fear." The Charter specifically recommends a commitment in the trade unions in order to democratize them. A strike, the traditional weapon of the workers movement, must not remain anathema either. He who believes must not be afraid of going to church, the cultural workers are called upon not to permit intimidation.

And after a long time, good news is arriving from the Soviet Union for the Czechs and Slovaks. The release and rehabilitation of Andrey Sakharov and of numerous other dissidents will, in the long run, not fail to influence the other Warsaw Pact states. Vaclav continues: What is happening here is wonderful. What matters is not only Sakharov, but also many other surprising positive things that are occurring in the Soviet Union. To date, such developments have been unthinkable in our country. But I believe that the Soviet events will have repercussions on the situation in Czechoslovakia. I do not know when, and how long this will take, but sooner or later all this must influence the situation in our country, Vaclav Havel believes.

A little improvement occurred in the past few weeks. In the past days and weeks five of the seven officials of the uncompliant [unbotmaessig] Prague Jazz Association arrested last fall have been released. Havel hopes that the two other officials who have remained in jail will soon be able to leave it.

Hence, Charter 77 is entering its 2d decade with courage and confidence. Like every year, three new spokesmen have been elected at the start of the new year who represent the various currents -- from the extreme left to a religious conservative position -- of the pluralistically conceived movement. As previously, it will be the task of the movement to expose the contradiction between the law and reality in the CSSR and to defend those people who are being persecuted by the state for exercising their civic rights. [end recording]

GAS LEAK CAUSED PLANNING COMMISSION BLAST

LDO72043 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 7 (CTK) -- Gas leaking through a crack in the cast iron valve on a medium-pressure gas pipeline some 15 metres from the State Planning Commission building was confirmed today as the cause of yesterday's explosion and subsequent fire in the five-storey structure on the bank of the Vltava river at the centre of Prague

The two persons who were missing have been confirmed dead. Five persons who suffered minor injuries have been released from hospital, one seriously injured man is still under medical care.

The blast, in the morning before office hours, damaged the eastern wing of the building, especially the office canteen with the kitchen and adjacent rooms. Ceilings between the basement and ground floor caved in. Parts of the building important for the operation of the State Planning Commission, primarily its computer centre, the telephone exchange and the heat and electricity generators were not damaged.

Premier Lubomir Strougal visited the site of the accident shortly after it occurred. A commission led by Deputy Premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac has been set up to make a complete investigation and deal with the consequences.

Fire brigades, the Army, Interior Ministry forces, militias, gas workers, mining rescue service and other corps are working to remove the consequences and restore the building for operation.

Work of the State Planning Commission will resume between January 8 and 12, with some sections temporarily stationed at provisional premises. Measures have simultaneously been taken to speedily restore the damaged part of the building for normal operation.

PRAGUE TV CITES HUNGARY'S BEREZ ON COOPERATION

LD182352 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] MSZMP Secretary Janos Berecz visited Czechoslovak television this afternoon. Also present at the meeting was Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

Jan Zelenka, director general of Czechoslovak television, informed the guest about the program structure of television and about the implementation of the conclusions and resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the creation of programs.

Comrade Janos Berecz visited the studios and the technical equipment in the television center at Kavci Hory. At the end of his visit he answered a question from Czechoslovak television: [Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Comrade secretary, there has been good and friendly cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary for a long time. How can this cooperation be expanded and improved even further, in your view?

[Berecz in Hungarian fading into Czech translation] Comrade Janos Kadar and Comrade Gustav Husak have been meeting each year since 1980. They have assessed our cooperation, agreed on eliminating certain factors that were obstructing our relations, and on expanding further cooperation. This refers to the removal of certain shortcomings in the field of economy, to the expansion of integration, in tourism, and other spheres. It is important in ideological and propaganda work to continue a regular exchange of experience.

Both sides have collected various experiences and findings and I would like to emphasize that, above all, it is important to know how to explain our own affairs to our people and how are we to speak about our friends, and which our experiences we can mutually utilize. If both secretaries regularly cooperate in such a sphere, I am convinced that the press and television and also other spheres, will continue to improve mutual cooperation and in this way, they will mutually enrich their information and experience. [end recording]

NUCLEAR SAFETY LECTURES INCREASE IN SOUTH BOHEMIA

AU081105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jan 87 p 2

["UNT"-signed article: "Extensive Services; Information Center for Nuclear Program in Southern Part of Bohemia"]

[Excerpts] Ceske Budejovice, (Our correspondent) -- The South Bohemian Information Center for the Nuclear Program -- as one of the first ones in our regions -- has been set up in Ceske Budejovice recently. It has been established not only in connection with the overall development of nuclear power engineering in our country and in the world, but also because our largest nuclear power plant is being built in Temelin in the Ceske Budejovice area. [passage omitted] The South Bohemian branch provides, among other things, an expert advisory activity, processing data related to the operation of nuclear power plants and, last but not least, popular expert lectures and other enlightenment activity, through which it acquaints the broad South Bohemian public with the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ensures the safe operation of nuclear power plants. [passage omitted]

FOJTIK ADDRESSES MEDIA WORKERS MEETING

LD291733 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] The Federal Press and Information Office organized a friendly meeting in Prague today with leading officials of the press, radio, television and publishing houses. Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid tribute to the work of the media in making the public better informed and in mobilizing people to fulfill the conclusions of the 17th party congress. He mentioned the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress, whose ideas were accepted by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The strategy of speeding up the country's social and economic development calls for a new style of work and thinking. The 27th congress confirmed unequivocally that the CPSU is conscious of its responsibility both to the people of its country and to the entire socialist community and the whole of mankind. The CPSU'S program shows what to do to prevent a nuclear apocalypse, to ensure that life on our planet, endangered by imperialism, is preserved and that a reliable and comprehensive system of security is created among states, regardless of their opposing social systems and ideologies.

Comrade Jan Fojtik went on to recall the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January this year, which expressed highest aspiration of the peoples -- to get rid, once and for all, of nuclear and all mass destruction weapons by the year 2000. He went on to indicate the importance of other specific proposals arising from the peace program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, including the appeal addressed by the Warsaw Pact countries to the NATO countries to agree to talks to ensure peace in Europe. He stressed the exceptional significance of the Soviet-U.S. summit at Reykjavik.

Comrade Jan Fojtik, went on to single out the importance of the November meeting of the highest representatives of the fraternal parties of the CEMA countries in Moscow. He said that the implementation of its decisions would strengthen further the socialist community and contribute to the development of the integrational processes and greater dynamism of each individual country of this community.

In the next part of his speech Comrade Jan Fojtik characterized the tasks that the media are fulfilling in implementing the strategy of speeding up the social and economic development of society set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. He recalled that the heroism of labor remains the main issue. Our concern is far more highly qualified, socially effective work, bringing good quality products to both domestic and foreign markets.

Concluding his speech, Jan Fojtik thanked the workers of the press, radio television and publishing houses as well as those employed in the printing and communications industry for their work during the past year and wished them much creative strength and success in the implementation of the program adopted by the 17th party congress.

The meeting was also attended by Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO; Otto Comolik, a departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Skoda, a departmental head of the CPSL Central Committee; Jiri Jira, federal minister of communication; and other representatives of political and public life.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS MEET CPCZ OFFICIAL IN PRAGUE

AU071049 Rome ANSA in English 1045 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Prague, January 7 -- The visiting Italian Socialist Party parliamentary delegation, here on an invitation from the Czech Society for International Relations, met here with Michal Stefanak, head of the Czech Communist Party's international section. [passage omitted]

The Italian Socialist Party delegation was led by Socialist deputy house speaker Aldo Aniasi.

HOCKEY FANS' ANTI-SOVIET BEHAVIOR SCOLDED

AU071916 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jan 87 p 8

[Ivan Durisin commentary: "Gross Violation of Sports Ethics"]

[Excerpts] The junior world ice hockey championship had an unfortunate ending. It was overshadowed by a free-for-all during the final match between Canada and the USSR at the Piestany stadium, which precipitated a premature end to the match with the score of 4 to 2 in Canada's favor. The scale and unsportsmanlike nature of the fight, which involved practically all players of the two teams (with the exception of the goalies Ivannikov and Waite), was such that Guenter Sabetzki, chairman of the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF), who was the IIHF's official delegate to the tournament, immediately convened a meeting of the management body of the competition. The match was annulled and the two teams were expelled from the championships. [passage omitted]

We know Soviet hockey players. We know that they are no prudes: Even in the preceding matches, they did not handle their opponents with kidgloves. However, we also know that the first and foremost thing on their minds is sport, the idea of how to prevail over the opponent. This is exactly how the approached the match against the Canadians, who, however, acted in a unsportsmanlike manner from the very beginning. In the end, one of the Soviet players could not longer keep his nerves under control and, following a foul by a Canadian hockey player and the referee's whistling signal, attacked the Canadian. This triggered a brawl, from which the big fire then flared up.

A major and, unfortunately, negative role was played by the young Norwegian referee Ronning. [passage omitted] The match got out of his control; he overlooked many evident fouls, mostly to the detriment of the Soviet team. Even the second Canadian goal was scored after a foul against a Soviet defender. [passage omitted]

A sad chapter for us is the behavior of a portion of the spectators who attended the match. From the first minute, they rooted for the Canadian team, thereby driving its strongly motivated players even more into excesses. Nothing against rooting as long as it knows limits and has its justification. After all, it is part of hockey. But in this case it is necessary to see that a Soviet victory would have been more advantageous for the CSSR team [a Canadian victory would cost the CSSR team the silver medal]. Nonetheless, there was no one to give support to the Soviets. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

PROJECT ON THE DANUBE -- Bratislava Jan 3 (CTK) -- Only the construction of the Aswan dam on the Nile required a greater extent of grouting than is planned in the construction of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian power station system on the Danube at Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros. The system will provide a reliable protection against floods and a shipping route with minimum depth of 3.6 meters along the 220 kilometres from Bratislava to Budapest. The whole power station system with a capacity of 878 mw will produce 3,700 million kwhs to be divided equally between the two countries. The six turbines of the system will save five tonnes of coal annually. The first generator at Gabčíkovo will be put into operation in 1990 and at Nagymaros in 1993. [Prague CTK in English 0840 GMT 3 Jan 87 LD]

GAS RESERVE SUPPLY -- The CSSR storage capacities currently hold 2.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas for the coming winter. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

HONECKER GREET'S ANC'S TAMBO ON 75TH ANNIVERSARY

LD081027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0355 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN) -- To mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa today, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed fraternal militant greetings to the National Executive Committee and all ANC fighters. The congratulatory telegram to ANC President Oliver Tambo states that the SED and the GDR people will continue to stand firmly and with solidarity at the side of the ANC and all forces of peace and freedom in South Africa.

"This historic anniversary is an opportunity for us to demand, together with millions of people throughout the world, the immediate lifting of the ban on the ANC."

Erich Honecker added: "Over decades of selfless struggles against exploitation and deprivation of rights, apartheid and fascism, the ANC has gained the respect and recognition of the suppressed people of South Africa and all democratic forces in the world. As the oldest and most experienced liberation movement on the African continent, the ANC has made an everlasting contribution to the peoples of Africa joining forces against imperialism and neocolonialism and against racism and reaction."

The mass actions of the suppressed South African population, characterized by growing organization and awareness, have shaken the apartheid regime to its very foundations, Erich Honecker added.

"There is worldwide support for the demand that the apartheid system should be totally eliminated and that a nonracist, united and democratic South Africa must be established. A South Africa of this nature would safeguard a future of peaceful development and cooperation for the peoples of this region."

NAKASONE SEEKS EXPANSION OF BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD071236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0811 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jan (ADN) -- Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has spoken out in favor of the further expansion of bilateral relations between Japan and the GDR. In an interview in Tokyo, he told ADN that his visit to the GDR next week will further the all-round development of bilateral relations between the two states. In this context, he paid tribute to the visit of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Japan in 1981 as an important event and a significant milestone in bilateral relations. During the interview, Nakasone supported the strengthening of international dialogue to secure peace.

SED'S EBERLEIN VISITS BORDER GUARDS COMPANY

AU071059 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jan 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Magdeburg (ND) -- The members of the Lieutenant Lutz Meier border guards company have always achieved exemplary performances in reliably protecting the GDR's state border throughout 1986. On 31 December Werner Eberlein, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, expressed gratitude and recognition to them on behalf of the party and of all the working people of the bezirk for their high readiness for action and vigilance in fulfilling the class assignment.

At a forum, Werner Eberlein answered questions related to topical problems of the world peace movement and explained the active contribution of the socialist countries to preventing a nuclear inferno. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON 1986 VISITS TO FRG

LD061826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jan (ADN) -- In the year just ended, 573,000 GDR citizens received approval for a visit to the FRG on account of urgent family matters. This has been announced by a spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry. He thus corrected the figures according to which 200,000 GDR citizens had received permission for journeys to visit the FRG for the grounds cited. The GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman went on to announce that representatives of the government coalition and of the opposition parties in the FRG had been told the official figures on the previous day.

BRIEFS

PARTY CHAIRMAN BOLZ'S FUNERAL -- Berlin, 7 Jan (ADN) -- The National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD] and the GDR public took their leave of Dr Lothar Bolz, honorary chairman of the NDPD and meritorious statesman of the GDR on Wednesday. The life of a faithful son of the people of the GDR ended on 29 December 1986 at the age of 83. The meritorious work of the sincere German patriot and internationalist was honored at the premises of the NDPD in Berlin with a mourning ceremony by the party Executive Committee. Last respects were paid to the deceased, along with the next of kin, by Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the NDPD, Joachim Herrmann and Erich Mueckenberger, members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the SED; Herman Axen; and by other representatives of the public life of the GDR. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 7 Jan 87 LD]

FRG APPROVES DRAFT OF MUTUAL INVESTMENT PACT

LD072119 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Bonn, January 7 (MTI) -- On Wednesday the Government of the FRG approved the draft act for Hungarian-West German mutual protection of investments.

Martin Bangemann, minister of economics, termed the agreement an important step from the aspect of further improving economic relations between the FRG and Hungary. He concluded that the FRG supports the signing of a rational trade framework agreement between Hungary and the European Economic Community.

At a government session the West German Ministry of Economics recalled that the protection of investments agreement signed with Hungary was the third accord of this nature concluded between the FRG and CMEA countries. The ministry also discussed the merits of the fact that there are 330 cooperation agreements currently valid between firms from the FRG and Hungary, while West German firms have interests in 20 joint ventures to date, with two cases where the West German firms have a majority share. Hungary guarantees highly attractive basic conditions for firms from the FRG operating in this country. The Hungarian economic reform has created favorable conditions for foreign investors. The same is true for investment legislature. Economic policy and economic legislation have made the more advanced forms of economic cooperation viable.

The Ministry of Economics stressed that among the CMEA countries Hungary follows the USSR and Poland, making it the FRG's third most important trade partner from this group of countries. According to West German data, trade turnover with Hungary in both 1985 and 1986 totalled approximately 5,300 million West German marks.

RSFSR AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS 3-7 JAN

LD072131 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 7 (MTI) -- A Soviet agricultural delegation headed by Vladimir Nikitin, first deputy chairman of the Agro-Industrial State Commission of the Russian SFSR visited Hungary January 3rd to 7th. It held negotiations with a Hungarian delegation headed by Jeno Vanska, minister of agricultural and food affairs on among other things, the development of cooperation in the growing of hybrid corn seed. The joint activity would include breeding, growing seed and the development of an organizational system for production. Also mentioned was that the Hungarian companies are to increase their deliveries of hybrid seed to the Russian SFSR.

Vladimir Nikitin was received by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Narjai.

LEADERS' MESSAGES TO CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU080946 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba on 1 January, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

On the national day of the Republic of Cuba, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our working population, we convey our comradely greetings and good wishes to you, the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and to the friendly Cuban people. Our people regard with sincere esteem the results which the Cuban people have achieved under the leadership of its party. We highly appreciate Cuba's active involvement in foreign affairs, with which it provides effective help to the just struggle of the progressive forces of the world in order to achieve national independence, social progress, and to strengthen international peace and security. We are convinced that our friendship, based on the principles of internationalism and mutual aims, as well as our extensive cooperation, will continue to strengthen in all walks of life. On the anniversary of your revolution, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you and the friendly Cuban people further great successes in your devoted work to implement the Third Congress resolutions and in the work aimed at the prosperity of socialist Cuba.

On the occasion of the anniversary, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, greeted in a telegram Flavio Bravo Pardo, chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba. The PPF National Council, the KISZ Central Committee, the National Peace Council, and the National Council of Hungarian Women have also sent greetings telegrams to their Cuban counterparts.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN PARIS

LD072132 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Paris, January 7 (MTI) -- Hungarian State Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn held talks in Paris January 5th to 7th with French State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Didier Bariani. They examined the situation of relations between Hungary and France, opportunities for advancing cooperation and topical issues related to the international situation.

Gyula Horn was received by Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister of foreign affairs. He met with Louis le Pensec, secretary of foreign relations for the Socialist Party and presented a paper at the French Institute for Foreign Affairs on the role of small and medium sized nations in East-West relations.

BISHOP ASSESSES LEKAI LEGACY, CHURCH-STATE TIES

AU071453 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Dec 86 p 15

[Interview given by Dr Jozsef Cserhati, secretary of the Hungarian Catholic Bench of Bishops and bishop of Pecs, to Robert Friss: "Dialogue Must Continue -- Discussion with Bishop Cserhati"]

[Exerpts] [Passage omitted] [Friss] How would you describe the legacy of [late Archbishop] Laszlo Lekai?

[Cserhati] Everybody knew Cardinal Laszlo Lekai as a person with a good sense of humor and a down-to-earth personality. He accepted reality and was able to grasp the crux of matters. His life's work was characterized by his ability to recognize the historical task of the church's presence in today's society.

Lekai based his approach on something that has become one of the most important goals of the Second Vatican Council: We must create a human being who stands firm on moral foundations, realizes man's problems today and wants to solve them, a person who is able to construct a society that keeps to the objectives of new and constructive principles of justness affecting the community at large. With this in mind, Laszlo Lekai, being the pontiff responsible, formulated his approach to church policy as follows: the church and the state must find a way to each other. [passage omitted]

In comparison with the old approach, the cardinal's view was new in that he saw the people's will in the reality of its forming a nation; the people are the law and the people's will is the rule which we, people of the clergy, must follow.

While Cardinal Lekai led the church, the possibility of cooperation between church and state became a concrete reality. In his own particular way of ecclesiastical teaching, the Archbishop of Esztergom increasingly emphasized the idea that the condition for and foundation of our nation's progress can only be a humane answer to the question of morality. In recent years even the state, the party leadership, has more and more expressed that higher standards of moral purity are required in order to achieve progress in dealing with questions that equally concern our national interests and social attitudes or the state economy and culture. [passage omitted]

[Friss] We are at the point of continuation.

[Cserhati] Both at home and abroad people are asking with growing excitement: How will the fate and future of the church develop after the death of Cardinal Lekai? In my view, we have arrived at an era of active and productive cohabitation of church and state, in which we, on the side of the church, may rely more on the increasing trust of the socialist state. [passage omitted]

It is understandable that the international press has again focused its attention on, or we might say its intervention in, the activity of the bishops' benches in socialist countries. People have often asked abroad, and still ask whether the Hungarian Bishops' bench is united or whether its relationship with the population is not one-sidedly political, and whether the bishops are able to fulfill the modern pastoral demands of Catholics in Hungary. These questions have attempted to provoke some kind of answer to the questions concerning the ability of the Hungarian church leadership or its alleged crisis of leadership.

The unity of the Hungarian Bishops' Bench has never been questioned at home. Mention of this issue can be proved to have always come from outside as a carefully staged provocation challenging our principles, because they cannot imagine that the Hungarian bishops can accept the Marxist-Communist system without reservation. Cardinal Lekai never required political loyalty from members of the bishops' conference. He assumed this as being natural. However, he always stressed the commitment to the Holy See in order to maintain and ensure the inner unity of the church. That much divergence is understandable and acceptable in any group activity. [passage omitted]

[Friss] The Hungarian Catholic Church is often accused abroad of negligence regarding its pastoral work.

[Cserhati] [Passage omitted] Recently, increasing curiosity has been shown toward the internal activity of the Hungarian church and its future development. People agree that church life has become more independent and spontaneous, but they still doubt that the Hungarian church will ever achieve unequivocal and total freedom. Certainly, this refers to the prejudice of Marxism, although antithetical value systems may meet each other and even agree on several questions.

I have deliberately avoided talking about the disappointment and grief of the archbishop of Esztergom caused by certain youth groups in the church, especially by their leaders. These wounds have been bleeding in the body of the entire bishops' bench.

Following the council, we have been able to witness a spiritual enrichment of the Hungarian Catholic Church. The church would like to serve the great concept of world peace, and following from its vocation, would above all like to promote the inner peace of the soul. Arguments will continue to exist among us, and we must overcome a lot of our shortcomings. But by way of mutual help, as well as by daring and constructive criticism, we will be able to make progress in creating national unity. In the interest of general Hungarian prosperity, it is important to be aware of the fact that the Hungarian Catholic Church, in line with the aims of the worldwide church, could provide a natural foundation and background for creating also in Hungary a new, more collective-minded man and a society with more solidarity; and for fighting against the horror of nuclear war and serving the peace of blissfulness.

During his 12 years of office as head of the church, Cardinal Lekai created a legacy that is accepted by the Hungarian Bishops Bench and the believers. We must continue on the path of dialogue, because its basis -- mutual confidence, endeavor for understanding, acceptance of renunciation and sacrifice for each other and the great causes of our nation -- provide us today with a firm foundation to achieve progress. We must continue the dialogue!

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SYSTEM -- Budapest, January 6 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Ministry of Industry is to build up an information system on environment protection for industry. This year they are setting up a computerized data bank which will hold among things, information on environment protection already at the disposal of the national water authority, the Meteorological Institute, and the public health authorities, while collection of the most important data on environment protection is to be collected from industrial manufacturers. The new information system, to encompass the whole of industry, will be quite a help to experts on environment protection in exposing hazards and monitoring them. The information in the data bank can be put to good use when preparing for development projects in the environment protection area. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1629 GMT 6 Jan 87 LD]

USSR JOURNALISTS' AGREEMENT -- Budapest, December 14 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Journalists' Union, which had paid a visit to the Soviet Union under the leadership of Secretary Karoly Megyeri and on the invitation of the Soviet Journalists' Union, returned from Moscow on Sunday. Karoly Megyeri and Ivan Zubkov, deputy president of the Soviet Journalists's union, signed an agreement which would considerably develop cooperation between the journalists of the two countries. A delegation of senior Soviet economic journalists are to visit Hungary to study the issues of Hungary's economic management and mass communication, and Hungarian journalists were invited to Soviet research institutes specialized in foreign policy. In 1987, for the first time, the two unions are to establish direct links between the journalists of sister cities. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1618 GMT 14 Dec 86 LD]

PAKISTANI CULTURAL EXCHANGE -- Islamabad, December 14 (MTI) -- A Hungarian-Pakistani programme of cultural exchange, regulating cultural, educational and scientific relations for the period 1987-1989, was signed in Islamabad on Sunday by Karoly Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Pakistan, and Ruel As If Rahim [name as received], state secretary of the Pakistani Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1547 GMT 14 Dec 86 LD]

SZALAJDA ADDRESSES THIRD PZPR CC PLENUM

AU020901 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 86 pp 3, 4

[Speech delivered by Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, at the 16 December session of the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The 10th congress expressed unequivocal support for the attainment of definite progress in economic efficiency and effecting economic equilibrium. It deemed this an essential condition for improving society's standard of living. The formulation of ways and means of attaining this objective constitutes the main direction of government work over the coming years. The basic tasks and tools stemming from this have been set out in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 and the Central Annual Plan for 1987. Current economic policy will provide them with concrete form.

The following are widespread and relevant questions:

Are the goals contained in these plans realistic?

What dangers and social ramifications will attend their realization?

Have appropriate conclusions been drawn from all the negative phenomena that exist in the economy?

A fundamental and widely known dilemma during work on the 5-year and annual plans was the excess of just goals and needs in relation to available resources and internal and external conditioning factors. In view of this, it was, and is, difficult to make choices. Whether the government has made the best and most suitable choices continues to be debated.

This manifests itself in, for example, extreme differences of opinion about the appropriateness of projected outlays on the fuel and energy complex or different standpoints on the fuel of market equilibrium to be attained and the rate at which this should occur; on altering supply prices, or on enterprise bankruptcy. These differences emerged during the course of Sejm commission work, were present in the position expressed by the trade union congress and in the postulates voiced by many consultative and advisory organs, and manifested themselves during the course of debate in the mass media.

A Condition of Further Development Is Greater Managerial Efficiency [subhead]

However, no one rejects the thesis that only more efficient management can be a source and condition of progress in a situation of limited supplies, depreciating capital assets and a manpower shortage. On the contrary, it is recognized as being the only appropriate and possible direction under present conditions. This is also confirmed by the existence of great and untapped reserves.

The level of subsidies, which will amount to about Zl.5 billion this year, is one example of the inappropriate and economically unhealthy relations that obtain in our economy.

Esteemed comrades, the economic reform has given our economy a new impetus and it is one of the main elements facilitating our emergence from a profound economic crisis. However, not all the projected and expected results have been obtained.

The reasons for this are complicated. They include the absence of money-market equilibrium, shortages of supplies, and external factors. Under these conditions, some of the economic mechanisms that have been introduced have proved to be ineffective.

In particular, inappropriate price relations, exchange rates as well as inappropriate principles employed in setting pay levels forge a weak link between an enterprise's financial situation and its level of economic efficiency. Certain enterprises have an excess of resources for development and pay purposes, although this is not often the result of good work. Other enterprises lack these resources. This is not always due to poor work. Instead of really concentrating on improving efficiency, some enterprises use the factors cited above as pretext for concentrating efforts on arranging subsidies, tax concessions, consignments of materials, foreign currency, and similar things.

Thus, as was stressed in the Politburo report, the causes of this anomalous situation must be eliminated. The government has undertaken appropriate actions to this end. These actions are designed to create appropriate conditions for the functioning of enterprises, the modernization of production, and the reduction of production costs. This will require:

- The reduction of output subsidies provided to enterprises.
- An efficiency-oriented restructuring of the prices and wages system, which will include the setting of realistic supply prices and an improvement in their mutual ratios as well as an effective linking of pay to productivity.
- The conduct of an active exchange rate policy.

These actions will be initiated next year.

It is envisaged, inter alia, that budget subsidies for enterprises will be stabilized at the nominal level for this year. Total subsidies will amount to about 21.5 billion. Taking into account price movements, this represents an approximately 15 percent reduction in real terms. This is an exceptionally important step that reverses the previous trends.

We also intend to revise official prices for basic raw materials, secondary materials, fuel and energy, and to revise transportation rates. They will reflect actual costs more accurately. Apart from foodstuffs, these are the areas in which subsidy levels are highest. Average price changes in this group will amount to about 26 percent.

From April 1987 onwards, the use of transactional prices in trade with second payments' area countries will be extended to all goods, with the exception of agricultural and food products. This means that enterprise costs for using imported raw materials will be more realistic. The value of the zloty against other currencies will be subject to constant revision so that enterprises obtain worthwhile transactional prices for at least 80 percent of the value of goods exported.

Making prices economically realistic will serve to reduce the scope of official prices and to increase that of contractual prices.

Realistic prices for basic raw materials, fuels, and energy must encourage enterprises to rationalize economic processes and to reduce production costs. However, this goal cannot be attained if enterprises transfer costs to the prices of the goods. Thus, alongside the intentions behind the Council of Ministers resolution under discussion, 1987 will see the continued enforcement of the ban on raising contractual prices on supply and investment goods. These prices may not rise above a level dictated by factors over which the producer has no control.

In addition, it will not be possible for the full costs generated by such factors to be reflected in prices. As far as market goods are concerned, group maximum price rise levels will be set. Thus, it cannot be maintained that there will be an unplanned and unregulated movement of prices. The overall growth in prices will amount to about 14 percent. It will, however, be lower than this year.

I would also like to point out that the 5-year plan envisages a growth in wages that will proceed at the same pace as the growth in prices. Thus, there is no danger -- and I would like to make this very clear -- of purchasing power diminishing or of real wages falling.

An Accelerated Path to Economic Equilibrium [subhead]

A fundamental issue will have to be resolved in 1987. Is the process of attaining economic recovery and market equilibrium to continue to proceed at a pace that will not see the attainment of these goals before 1990, or should the process be speeded up by 1 or 2 years, which would entail running the risk of a temporary worsening of the social climate? The government must consider this in drawing up its programs. After greater adjustments in 1988, an acceleration of the process would permit inflation to be reduced to about 5 percent in 1990 and it would bring about economic equilibrium more rapidly, which would lead to an improvement in the standard of living and would raise public morale.

The example of coal provides an illustration of the scale of the problems connected with this. The withdrawal of subsidies from the coal industry and the introduction of realistic prices would make it necessary to raise prices by 60 percent, that is, to an average level of 27,000 per ton. An increase in the price of coal of this order would have to be combined with an increase in the price of electricity of about 50 percent and with an increase in the price of other forms of energy. An adjustment of fuel and energy prices would entail an increase in the price of steel industry products, cement, artificial fertilizers, electrical engineering industry products, and so on.

The withdrawal of subsidies from other areas of production, the production of fertilizers, for example, would have similar consequences. Higher prices and lower subsidies would also change profitability conditions for agricultural production -- which would cause changes in procurement prices, which would, in turn, lead to a change in retail prices of foodstuffs.

A slower introduction of realistic economic parameters would result in the persistence of inflation in double figures throughout the entire 5-year period. The effectiveness of economic mechanisms would continue to be limited, which would mean that these mechanisms would exercise an insufficient influence on improving efficiency and on all the concomitant regressive economic phenomena.

Economic logic clearly calls for the accelerated variant. The government supports this variant.

The fundamental problem that this variant raises is that of alleviating the social effects of the solutions that are being proposed. This can be achieved by way of a definite improvement in management and, above all, by way of the following:

- Conservation and better use of raw materials, energy, time, and labor;
- Modernization of production, and improved production quality;
- Introduction of consistent changes in the structure of the economy;

— An increase in export capacity.

It is the government's duty to promote all positive trends in every one of these areas.

However, I would like to stress that the success of these intentions depends not only on institutional factors but also on concrete actions being undertaken at effectively every level in an enterprise and in every job. In certain enterprises these activities may result in tangible departures from the price-income relations envisaged by the National Socioeconomic Plan.

A bias that operates in favor of those who work well and achieve better than average results — and we are creating conditions for this to happen — and to the disadvantage of those who are unable or unwilling to back up verbal declarations of intentions to work better with deeds: Such a bias will result in the flourishing of enterprise self-reliance that is understood well and practiced well by managers, unions, and self-management bodies.

If the proposed accelerated attainment of economic equilibrium wins support, then the government will formulate detailed proposals and submit them for social consultation during the first half of 1987.

The Need for Enterprises To Earn Resources for Production and Development [subhead]

Esteemed comrades, the guidelines for the operation of enterprises — based on the principle that an enterprise earns its own resources for production and development — will produce results under concrete material conditions. These conditions comprise the availability of raw materials, technical standards, and man's role in the production process. What will these conditions be like in the coming years? In what ways can we influence them? What actions are essential?

Negative phenomena such as excessive material and energy consumption, poor quality output, output that is not up-to-date, and a low export potential have their origin in the inappropriate structure of our economy — a structure that was formed in the past. Altering this structure is one basic condition for improving management. However, this is an extraordinarily difficult and costly undertaking.

The National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 is the first planning document that clearly sets out activities in this area. These activities lean in three basic directions.

First, the setting of different rates of development for individual branches of the economy and categories of goods. There should be a definite acceleration in developing the production of modern finished goods, whose distinguishing features are low consumption of fuels, energy, and raw materials. This applies, *inter alia*, to electronics, automation, precision engineering, and low-tonnage chemicals. For example, if we take the annual average growth rate for industry as a whole to be 100, then the precision engineering industry will grow at a rate of 216, electronics at a rate of 182, and the chemical industry at a rate of 130. The accelerated development of these sectors and branches of the economy will increase their contribution to total output, which will also result in a reduction in the material- and energy-intensiveness of production. The growth rate for the fuel and energy and metallurgical industries will, on the other hand, be lower than at any point in the past, and will amount to about 50 percent in relation to the average for industry as a whole.

The second direction of center influence on structural changes is the initiation of undertakings that will produce efficient technologies, materials, machinery and equipment that can be employed in more than one branch of the economy. The program for stimulating structural changes is an integral part of the 5-year plan and contains 44 of the aforementioned types of undertakings. The criteria employed in selecting them were export opportunities; improving utility parameters; up-to-date design; economic use of basic factors of production; and reducing imports.

It is envisaged that outlays and these undertakings in the spheres of science and technology and investment will amount to about Z900 billion altogether, and will amount to Z750 billion by the year 1990.

The third direction of structural changes consists of various types of small-scale ventures undertaken by enterprises. We expect that with a gradual modernization of the material and technical base and the introduction of realistic estimates of efficiency, enterprises will show more interest in carrying out modernization programs that will raise technical levels and lead to the use of more up-to-date technologies and the production of more modern goods. The sum of these ventures should have a significant effect on the entire economy.

The rate and scale of structural changes is a constant subject of criticism. For several years now, it has been maintained that the investments made during the seventies, and an incomprehensible unwillingness on the part of decision-makers, make it impossible to transfer to a modern and effective economic structure.

The present structure of the Polish economy and its place in the international division of labor were shaped over decades. Changes to this structure require large outlays. But this is not the only constraint. We are living under definite external conditioning factors and a balance of payments situation that is common knowledge. And so, whether we like it or not, necessity dictates that we produce goods that others (who are wealthier) buy and produce what we cannot import because of a lack of resources. One can cite many examples of this kind.

As we can recall from the last 5-year period, to maintain consumption levels we had to reduce funds for investment purposes to a level that did not even ensure the replacement of the capital stock. Nevertheless, certain restructuring programs were started and they will shortly produce results.

It is envisaged that the results of 35 larger investment projects, chiefly in electronics and automation, will become available for use in 1987. They include, for example, the enlarged "TEWA" Semiconductor Factory, the Bialystock "BIAZET" Television Sub-Assembly Unit Plant, and the modernized and expanded "CEMAT" Scientific-Production Center for Electronic Components. These investment projects will produce a tangible increase in the output of electronics industry components, elements, and sub-assembly units. The expansion of the "ELWRO" Electronics Plant will contribute to increased output of automated and information processing equipment. When the "OXO" alcohol production plant at the "Kedzierzyn" Nitrogen Works reaches full operational capacity it will be possible to step up production of plastics, and previously imported materials for the footwear industry will be available along with paints and varnishes.

The facts that I have cited are a reply to the charges that no structural changes are taking place, that the low-efficiency structure of production is being maintained.

Thanks to a 24-percent increase in outlays on investment, the current 5-year plan can contain a greater number of restructuring activities. However, any further move that would require a similar portion of national income could only be carried out at the expense of exports or consumption. There is no other way. What does this mean in practice?

For example, the modernization of many factories and factory shops is being held up by a lack of modern machine tools. At the same time, these machine tools are being exported to the second payments' area. Does this mean that industry cannot exchange its existing stock of machinery for modern machinery produced in Poland? That industry can only carry out this exchange by making costly imports? It is not a mistake to supplement equipment by importing: Simultaneous exporting and importing is a principle of the international division of labor. In this particular case, the one solution that satisfies both domestic and foreign needs is to step up the production of modern machine tools instead of tools that are outdated, material-intensive, and less productive. We are ensuring the provision of the necessary resources for this direction of change. This is a good example of essential restructuring.

Far-reaching structural and efficiency-oriented changes in branches of the economy and in enterprises ought to be implemented within the limits of available investment resources. It is the duty of enterprise directors and engineering and technical cadres to make use of the opportunities that exist in this area.

To sum up, the government believes that what is of greatest importance at the present time is the adoption of a restructuring program -- perhaps not an ideal one, but one that is tailored to economic realities -- and the commencement of the program's consistent implementation. This would provide a basis for more radical change during the next 5-year period.

The Rational Utilization of Fuel and Raw Material Resources [subhead]

Esteemed comrades, the restructuring of industry is an important source of reducing the economy's energy- and material-intensiveness but it is not the only source.

Existing possibilities for increasing supplies of many basic fuels, and raw materials cover only half the needs stemming from the planned increase in output over the years 1986-90. This means that about 50 percent of the increase in output -- and as much as 100 percent in certain branches of the economy -- must be achieved by reducing fuel, energy, and raw material consumption per unit of production.

This fact is common knowledge and is clear from all planning documents. However, it is frequently treated as a purely abstract idea, as something that applies to the economy as a whole but not to specific enterprises or factory departments.

This attitude must change. Tasks in the field of the rational use of fuel, energy, and raw material resources are tasks of strategic importance that determine how realistic development intentions are, both for the economy as a whole and for individual enterprises.

The case of coal illustrates the need for radical change in this direction. For many years, coal recipients and users have clung to the belief that we have an abundance of coal. If the development plans of a given department or enterprise envisaged an increase in coal consumption, then all that was necessary was to "arrange", "fix," the additional amount of fuel needed.

Thus approach, and low prices that did not reflect costs, were one of the main causes of the development of an energy-intensive production structure in the postwar economy.

There is very little likelihood that it will be possible to increase the level of coal extraction any further. The one solution is conservation and the use of other, cheaper, and more readily available forms of fuel as a substitute for coal.

The need to maintain exports at the necessary level aggravates the difficult coal situation further.

For the reasons cited above, and despite the projected increase in output contained in the Central Annual Plan for 1987, supplies of coal to industry will be 1 million tons less than the figure for this year. In 1990, we will have to save about 12 million tons of fuel units, mainly units of coal.

How do we intend to achieve this?

The use of brown coal in the production of electricity and its use by industry and individual users will be increased. To this end, production has begun on industrial boilers and heating equipment that operate on this fuel. Production of coal briquettes is being stepped up so as to provide a substitute for coarse coal.

Research and development and design work is being conducted on coal combustion technologies so as to improve the efficiency of energy processes and to reduce fuel consumption.

It will also be necessary to introduce power meters and tariffs that reflect the actual amount of thermal energy consumed. The costs of implementing these undertakings will be quickly recouped.

These activities are covered by a concrete government program.

While rationalizing the use of coal industry, we will strive to protect supplies to the market. Supplies of this kind have risen from 19 million tons in 1984 to more than 22,200,000 tons in the current year. Thus, supplies have been enhanced by 700,000 tons of brown coal. So far, this form of fuel has not been employed by market recipients. Production of briquettes has exceeded the figure of 1 million tons, which represents a two-fold increase in production.

Despite this, on account of the low price of coal and a limited use of other forms of fuel, there continues to be pressure for further supplies to the market. Inappropriate prices of coal in relation to other available fuels have a negative effect on the use of firewood, for example, although this could be used in many regions. One ton of coal costs between 23,000 and 23,600. Whereas in Chełm Voivodship, for example, the price of 1 cubic meter of firewood varies from 22,000 to 23,000, but its thermal value is only 30 percent of that of a ton of coal. Under these circumstances who will choose to burn firewood instead of coal? A reduction in the price of firewood would require subsidies. Such a step would probably be neither appropriate nor economically sound.

The coal issues can serve as a gauge for judging how our plans and declarations accord with our deeds. Were coal to be made available in the amounts postulated by recipients and users -- and if economic and organizational measures were to fail to bring about appropriate changes in the fuel consumption structure and the types of fuel technologies employed -- then we would be losers for the next dozen or so years.

Unfortunately, we feel that we are not receiving enough support in our activities in this area.

The activities undertaken by some voivodships have produced good results. In Zielonagora Voivodship, for example, significant progress has been made in substituting brown coal and firewood for coal. Boilers that operate on brown coal are being produced in Kalisz Voivodship.

However, there are still too few examples of this kind. The activity front in this field must be broad: It must begin with fuel and the management of equipment, take in management of enterprises and trade and agricultural cooperatives, and extend to the appropriate central institutions.

One more thing in this matter. We know that coal is not plentiful in the marketplaces and that coal shortages and coal stocks vary from place to place. We have explored all possible avenues to improve the situation. Most farmers show understanding for the fact that we have difficulties in supplying them on a single occasion with all the coal due to them. We are grateful to them for their tolerance.

Similar problems which are perhaps not as harassing socially, occur in the flow of the basic raw and other materials. The program of activities to raise the efficiency of using material, fuel, and energy resources in 1986-90, which is part of the national socioeconomic plan in the same way as the program of structural changes, contains the most important measures to solve these problems. There are over 250 such measures supported by central resources.

The implementation of conservation measures included in the central program will help achieve about 30 percent of the planned conservation of materials and about 50 percent of the planned conservation of fuels and energy. Individual plants should achieve the other savings by carrying out their own measures.

We have created a system to encourage the efficient and effective use of materials, fuels, and energy in plants. The main elements of this system are income taxation reliefs and bonuses for thrift in consuming materials, fuels, and energy.

Unfortunately, as the Politburo report has stressed, only about 300 plants -- 10 percent of the plants empowered to do so -- took advantage of this system. Why is this so? There are many reasons for it, but three of them seem to be crucial.

First, it is easier to acquire additional materials than to conserve them. Second, profits can be made by other, easier devices. These reasons should be eliminated with the help of the methods I have already mentioned.

Third, various red-tape restrictions continue to hinder not only actions in this regard, but also many areas of our life and various levels of management. As practice continues to show with increasing frequency, red tape has entrenched itself in various echelons of management, especially at intermediate levels. The distinctive feature of this red tape is a tendency to follow the old, customary ways of conduct and to derive satisfaction from insisting that no other ways of conducts are possible.

Comrades, do not think that we are not aware of this. Even the government leadership often finds it difficult to get through this peculiar environment of obstacles and frustration. The government sees this and will take determined action to eliminate this phenomenon, the struggle against which can be won if we attack it together on a wide front. We are certain that this will take place at long last.

As you can see, mere economic mechanisms are not enough, and that is why we will expand the range of measures that encourage a rational use of the material and energy factors in production

In 1987 we will increase the number of approved state norms for consumption of materials, fuels, and energy. Where justifiable, we will ban the production of goods that consumes too much energy and materials. Painful fiscal sanctions will be imposed on those who fail to show discipline in this matter.

Comrades, shortages of materials and component parts needed for production have hindered the work of our industries throughout almost all this year. We know all this and we know how difficult it is to organize production, increase productivity, and provide norms for the working time of men and machines without the necessary basic materials.

Various results, including those above and below the projected indicators, go to make up good and especially dynamic production. The government sessions have often analyzed this situation and have launched the necessary activities, which have not always produced results at the grassroots level -- in plants and at workplaces.

One thing the government has not done and will not do. It will not allow those at the central level to again divide in detail the tasks and the resources for their implementation, although there are people who continue to tell us that this detailed division should be resumed. We want to continue to abandon the rationing of raw and other materials. In 1987 we will take significant measures in this regard but, comrades, improvements can be achieved only if we increase our resources and reduce consumption. Improvements cannot be achieved by dividing what we have. Distribution will be practiced for some time only in the case of the most important and scarcely accessible resources.

The supply difficulties have induced some plants, mostly those that are the only producers of certain lines, to dictate conditions for the flow of fabricating materials and even to refuse to continue the existing cooperative accords.

Such attitudes will be combatted by the law that the government has already submitted to the Sejm and that is designed to counter monopolist practices in the national economy.

We Need To Improve Production Quality [subhead]

Esteemed Comrades, we can reduce consumption of raw and other fabricating materials if what we produce is of better quality. In only the first 6 months of this year, our producers lost almost Z40 billion because of the bad quality of their goods, and almost 380,000 claims were made for guarantee repairs to shoddy goods. Not so long ago, bad-quality metallurgical articles created great troubles for the communal economy.

The government has introduced institutional solutions to improve the quality of products, and now we have plants that have improved quality and scored deserved and significant achievements by exploiting these solutions. But we also have plants that make no progress in this regard.

At the beginning of this month the Government Presidium evaluated the progress in quality and in the efficiency of the economic instruments that support quality. It noted that regression in this regard has partially been stopped, but that this is too little in relation to needs. It adopted an action program which contains the following tasks:

-- Carrying out a comprehensive review of norms, modifying about 3,600 norms, and devising about 3,000 new forms;

-- Increasing the state evaluation of products by 25 percent, subjecting some 150,000 products to it in the current 5-year period, and tightening the evaluation criteria;

-- Making decisions to grant concessions, subsidies, and credits dependent on the evaluation of production quality by the Polish Committee for Standardization and Measures;

-- Increasing the number of obligatory evaluations of product quality;

-- Instituting commissary boards over the bodies exercising quality control in plants that are of key importance to the economy and that turn out inferior goods.

No doubt some people will criticize these obligatory solutions, but our answer is simple. They will not apply to plants whose products are of good quality.

I wish to stress that this program should not replace the institutional solutions that make wages dependent on quality. It should merely shore up these solutions. Each plant wage system should contain such provisions.

That a great deal depends on man in this regard is attested to by the fact that about 60 percent of the defects found in products are the result of shoddy work, bad storage, bad transportation, and failure to stick to technological norms and instructions. All this is rooted in the bad attitudes of workers toward their work and discipline. It is the feasible duty of plants to eliminate such shortcomings.

Scientific-Technological Progress Is the Mainspring of Development [subhead]

Esteemed comrades, the 10th congress resolution evaluated scientific-technological progress as one of the mainsprings of socioeconomic development.

The pregress discussion and the work on the 5-year plan helped to delineate a new system of running scientific-technological progress in the economy. This system provides for strengthening the state's strategic role and for increasing the innovative role of economic units and the scientific research base.

The central research and development programs play the key role in this system. Some 85 percent of the results of these programs must be used in production. Government orders, which help apply scientific-technological achievements in production on a priority basis, also play a crucial role.

Central programs and government orders continue to be realized in nine sectors, of which I will name the following:

-- Introduction of electronics into the national economy;

-- New materials and new production technologies;

-- Automation and robotization of production;

-- Biotechnologies, the food economy, and other spheres.

The successful realization of the tasks laid down in central programs and government orders will make it possible to use in the 1988-91 production:

- Over 4,000 new designs for machines and equipment;
- Over 2,000 new technologies;
- Over 1,200 new materials

How far the concentration of the program for scientific-technological progress has advanced can be attested to by the fact that some 50 percent of the aforementioned achievements will have taken place in the sector of electronics, automation, new materials, and new technologies. In the next 5-year period, this will enable us to achieve an even greater concentration of efforts in the food economy and biotechnology and, primarily, to speed up the solution of the problems of processing and storing farm produce. The entire program for scientific-technological progress has been closely coordinated with the goals of the national socioeconomic plan and of the restructuring program. As for research, the program for scientific-technological progress deals with the lines of the country's development up to the year 2000.

Along with the program for scientific-technological progress, we have developed a number of organizational and economic mechanisms and instruments in order to effectively secure the realization of the aforementioned program and to stimulate the innovative militancy of economic units.

The priority institutional solutions include guarantees of bank loan grants, assistance from the fund for promoting innovations, income taxation concessions, total relief from income taxation in the case of new production lines, and convertible currency grants.

There was a time when it was correctly said that there was no priority for technological progress. Today we are facing an entirely different threat: Failure of plants and scientific research units to use the funds provided for promoting this progress. It is obvious that the need to account exactly for the use of such funds and for the achieved results does not encourage everyone to tackle difficult and ambitious tasks. I am merely hinting at this problem because what it requires is detailed analyses and necessary action.

We continue to search for other solutions to increase the efficiency of the practical industrial application of especially important scientific-technological results and to strengthen positive trends in this regard. Innovation units, which will operate under various organizational forms and in line with special economic principles, will serve this purpose. The government will soon submit to the Sejm a bill on innovation units.

Balance of Payments, Servicing Debts, Imports [subhead]

Esteemed Comrades, our balance of payments with the capitalist countries -- the servicing of our debts, imports, and exports, which will have a bearing on our debts and imports -- will greatly influence the development of our economic situation in the next few years.

I will begin with imports, which determine the flow of fabricating materials for our industries. This year the situation was especially difficult because the problems stemming from our limited payment potential were augmented by the fact that the income in convertible currencies was outstripped by import needs.

The problems so created were additionally aggravated by: -- The higher-then-planned rate of production increases and the resulting increase in the needs material supplies; the central annual plan provided for a 2.8-3.2 percent increase in production, which actually rose by 4.4 percent in the first 11 months of this year;

-- Delays in implementing the export plan;

--Changes in the structure of trade toward increasing clearing and barter operations;

-- The absence of complete normalization of our fiscal and loan relations with Western partners.

We have to admit that we have failed to visualize all this with the necessary precision. As a result, the system of financing the flow of imported fabricating materials and the transactions involving convertible currency allowances have lost the necessary fluidity.

In this situation the government was compelled to make drastic decisions. We had to provide resources to pay for the import of basic materials that are indispensable for the functioning of the economy and to buy feed and cereals. The result of this expenditure was that many plants were deprived of the convertible currency allowances to which they were entitled.

This was a difficult decision, one that was sharply criticized. However, this was the only thing we could do. But we have learned lessons for the future and began to work on the effective solution of this problem a few months ago.

Some days ago, the government made the necessary decisions to strengthen the system by which exporting plants finance their convertible currency needs and, especially, to restore the fluidity of convertible currency accounts as of 1987. The basic condition for this is to achieve equilibrium between entitlements to funds and the potential to make them available. For this reason, the entitlements acquired, to the end of 1986, to buy convertible currency will be frozen and plants will be given certificates that will make it possible for them to buy out currency quotas in the next few years.

Second, in order to maintain the current fluidity of convertible currency allowances in accounts it has become necessary to lower these allowances by 20 percent. This will be a painful operation for plants, but current proposals and consultations show that what is most important for the owners of such accounts is to be able to pay up a bill as soon as possible, regardless of the fact that these accounts have been reduced.

At the same time, the accounts holding currency allowances will be converted to normal accounts. Socialized economic units will be able to make transactions with convertible currency, and this will increase the benefits for exporters and make it possible for plants not possessing convertible currency to acquire it. The owners of the convertible currency accounts will be able to buy, for convertible currency, domestic fabricating materials and goods earmarked for export.

Introducing these regulations as of 1 January 1987, we want to restore and strengthen the stimulating role of convertible currency allowances in the national economy.

However, we must bear in mind that export is the key to solving the problems of imports -- the flow of fabricating materials to plants, of goods to shops, and of capital goods to investments.

Let me draw your attention to the most important regulations introduced by the government to strengthen permanent pro-export changes in the structure of our economy. The investors who promote pro-export ventures:

- Have priority in obtaining zloty loans and in paying lower interest;
- Are granted reliefs in income taxation amounting to at least 20 percent of the cost of ventures;
- Can apply for convertible currency loans if their currency accounts are low.

Profitability of intended export is the basic condition for obtaining these priorities.

The Export Development Bank was set up and will start operating very soon. The initial program of investments that will be carried out with the help of foreign finance, which will be repaid by increased production, has already been drawn up.

At the same time, we continue efforts to acquire the necessary currency funds to implement these ventures. One such effort was our joining the IMF and the World Bank. Opportunities for setting up mixed companies in Poland with the support of foreign capital continues to be extensively propagated. The first such mixed companies are already being set up.

Creating Conditions for Rationally Exploiting Manpower [subhead]

Esteemed Comrades, the birthrate situation and the needs in the nonproduction sector are responsible for the fact that the material production sector cannot count on increased employment.

What the government can do mainly in this regard is to create conditions for rationally exploiting the existing manpower. We will be helped in this by the planned bills on the system of employment and by the Council of Ministers decree on the deployment of workers. The purpose of these bills is to create conditions for increasing shift intensity and for better exploiting the plants' fixed assets that are of high technological standards. This will also help promote the process of restructuring.

The motivational function of wages also requires further improvements. What we want to achieve is to create better links between the wage fund and the results of the performance of plants, and between wages and the results of the work done by individual workers, brigades, and teams.

I have already spoken of the greater rigors of hard financing and economic compulsion. The government has submitted to the Sejm draft solutions that provide for high taxes if the planned increase in wages is exceeded and for intervention if wages outstrip productivity.

Our concern for the improvement in the balance between supply and demand as stipulated by the national socioeconomic plan is the main reason for these provisions, which the government will use only as a final resort if the situation warrants.

However, these central provisions cannot automatically guarantee that wages will be correctly related to the work in plants. This must be done by plant managements, assisted by workers, self-management bodies and trade unions. Closely relating wages to productivity was the intention of the January 1984 law on the principles of setting up plant wage systems. The evaluation of the working of this law by the Sejm last April confirmed its correctness. However, many plants applied the law in a formal way and used this opportunity to boost wages without boosting productivity to the necessary extent.

That is why we have started modifying this law so that it will compel plants to relate wages more closely to the performance of individual workers. The bill to this effect will be submitted to the Sejm in the first quarter of 1987.

The National Trade Union Accord and the government continued to work for almost a year to produce the bill on collective work contracts. This bill was recently turned into law. These contracts and plant agreements are important and responsible tasks facing the appropriate bodies of state and economic administration and the trade union structures.

The new contracts and agreements must not contain provisions that make it possible to increase wages without increasing productivity and efficiency.

We expect that trade unions, including the National Trade Union Accord and trade union federations, as well as plants will constructively cooperate with us in this regard.

Speaking at the trade union congress and during his meeting with representatives of the workers self-management bodies, Premier Z. Messner stressed that the government seeks to strengthen the role and authority of trade unions and self-management bodies in the country's socioeconomic life. The government will strictly observe this principle position in its activities.

We continue to hear a great deal about the need to define the position and responsibilities of managers more clearly. Responsibilities and powers should be linked to moral and material satisfaction.

Work is continuing to transform the principles of wages for plant managers. Let me cite an example -- perhaps a drastic one, but still a true one -- which illustrates how managerial wages continue to depreciate. The analyses carried out in this regard in various plants have unearthed many incorrect proportions, including the following: In one plant the manager's wage amounted to about 1.8 times the average plant wage and occupied 69th position in the list of wages. In another plant the manager's wages occupied 91st position.

The changes we propose seek to closely relate managerial wages to the plants' economic and fiscal results. The ceiling of the bonus should depend on the economic results scored by plants.

While fully respecting the position and powers of the workers self-management groups, the government will seek to strengthen the role and, primarily, the responsibility of the plant manager.

Correct work organization plays an important role in rationalizing employment and improving the exploitation of the existing manpower resources. Comrade M. Wozniak spoke at length about this issue.

Correct work organization requires the reintroduction of the services responsible for organization and norms. Unfortunately, not all plants have realized the need for action in this regard. The bill drawn up by the Council of Ministers for this purpose defines tasks of organizing work and determining work norms at the level of central bodies and plants. This bill, which has not been subjected to consultations, is expected to become law in the first 6 months of 1987.

Consistent and Efficient Realization of Farm Policy [subhead]

Esteemed comrades, the state of farming, food production, the flow of consumer goods, and housing construction are of crucial importance in improving our conditions.

The government continues to implement the present principles of the joint farm policy devised by the PZPR and the ZSL. This year's results of farm and food production have confirmed the correctness of this policy.

In line with the 10th congress resolution, the government has increased the funds on food to the necessary extent and made decisions to provide funds primarily for those sectors of food production that are most crucial for increasing this production and its effectiveness.

In farming, these sectors include land improvements, water supplies, electrification, and treating soils with lime. In the farm-food industry the investment funds should increase over 170 percent in this 5-year period. They will be provided mainly for dairies, grain processing, grain mills, bakeries, as well as oil, potato, fruit, and vegetable processing.

As for industries that service food production, we will provide funds to modernize and develop mineral fertilizer production, production of plant-protection chemicals, and production of new machines that match the modern demands of farming. The implementation of this policy should help us increase the flow of production means for farming as planned for this 5-year period:

-- The flow of mineral fertilizers in terms of pure compound should increase 20 percent, that is, to 214 kg per hectare in 1990;

-- The flow of plant protection chemicals in terms of active substances by 13-25 percent;

-- The flow of farm machines and equipment by about 13 percent of spare parts by over 40 percent;

-- The flow of fertilizing lime by about 40 percent and of magnesium lime, which is in great demand, by at least 100 percent.

The government has also taken other steps to aid food production, including the provision of conditions that ensure lasting profitability of farm production, the development of animal production, especially of milk cows, and the administration of land. The government will soon make decisions about creating better conditions for a rational use of farmland and for accelerating the integration of split lands.

Esteemed Comrades, it is obvious that the availability of goods in marketplaces illustrates the state of the economy to an enormous extent. However, many factors -- not all of which are economic factors -- are responsible for this state. Applying hard economic rules may stimulate certain social moods, and that is why the government takes into account a whole series of the determining factors that decide the scale and rate of restoring the market balance between money and goods. We fully realize that, aside from measures to enforce greater discipline of wage increases and to carry out the necessary changes in prices, the increased flow of quality goods and services is at the head of efforts to restore the balance of the market.

The flow of goods in the current 5-year period is to increase about 15 percent and the supply of services 28 percent. This will greatly improve general supplies and create opportunities for increasing the number of the balanced sectors of the market, including footwear, clothing, hosiery, wool and silk textiles, toiletries, furnitures, and sewing machines. We also expect rapid supplies of items such as pots and pans, washing machines, refrigerators, radios, television sets, tape recorders, videorecorders, and microcomputers. Food supplies will increase about 14 percent and will offer new varieties of food.

We also continue to create better conditions for the performance of trade. The process of abandoning redistribution in favor of genuine efforts to attract goods and customers will be accelerated.

This has been expedited by decisions to improve the economics of trade, to reduce the number of goods subject to central management, to grant wide powers to trade workers in determining conditions of the sales of goods, and to promote the development of the trade network.

The Need For Radical Changes in Construction [subhead]

No sector of our economy continues to be so sharply criticized as construction, especially housing construction.

Despite various measures -- including personnel changes -- taken in the past few years, progress in construction is very feeble compared with other sectors of the economy. The Politburo report also mentioned this defect. All this tells us that fragmentary improvements are unable to radically change the construction situation.

In his report to the trade union congress Comrades A. Miodowicz said: "We must revise the central annual plan and the national socioeconomic plan at the cost of other sectors in order to push housing construction."

This expectation, which amounts to demand among our people, was discussed during the congress and was incorporated into the congressional resolution.

The government fully realizes the urgency of this problem and the outstanding commitments and difficulties accumulated in the course of years, but it does not agree that the solution can be found in cutting down funds for other sectors of the economy. There is no sector whose needs can be regarded as met. Increasing investment outlays will, by itself, not result in permanently improving housing construction and solving the housing problem.

We should realize that in order to build 100,000 apartments and the necessary infrastructure we need 320,000 metric tons of rolled goods, 5,000 metric tons of zinc sheets, 3.12 million square meters of synthetic wool, and 30,000 km of electric cable. All this would cost us about 2230 billion, which is almost as much as the construction cost of 37 hospitals or as many as we plan to build in the 5-year period. Let me add that such a large consumption of rolled goods is a result of the obsolete structure of metallurgical production, which is not fully adapted to construction needs. We will change this situation by modernizing this production by 1990.

The draft 5-year plan stipulates that between 1.05 and 1.15 million apartments should be built in 1986-90 compared with 950,000 finished in 1981-85.

The draft national socioeconomic plan details the assumptions of our strategy, the present 5-year period, and states that:

1. Material tasks will increase:
2. Main efforts will be made to create material conditions that help accelerate the development of construction;
3. The organizational reform of construction will be launched and will be shored up by new institutional solutions;

4. The existing housing resources will be better used; in particular the number of capital repairs will be increased, apartments will be modernized, exchanges of apartments will be made easier, and the housing economy will be comprehensively streamlined;

5. Rational changes will be made in the system of financing housing construction and in the system of housing loans.

What specific action has been taken to implement this strategy?

During the last stage of drawing up the national socioeconomic plan the government made decisions to greatly increase the production of building materials and to increase the funds for this purpose by 250 billion. In the present 5-year period, these funds will increase 136 percent.

Beginning with 1987, new institutional solutions will be introduced to provide favorable conditions for the accelerated development of the production of building materials in all sectors of the national economy and to create preferential conditions for the production of materials using less energy and for manufacturing local materials.

The procurement of building sites will be intensified and their infrastructure will be greatly accelerated.

The government agrees with the criticism of the incorrect structure of construction plants. Large construction combines have proved their unsuitability in many cases and are unable to play their role as builders of housing apartments. Dozens and dozens of subsidiary plants have forgotten their responsibilities for quality, punctuality in construction, and the costs of the apartments they build. Experience has shown that smaller construction plants, which run various branches, are most efficient in constructing apartments.

The minister of construction has been instructed to draw up the schedule for implementing the proposals of the Housing Council, relating to the government, next January. The proposals in question deal with the need to streamline the organization and powers of construction, investment, design, and area planning services run by the local administration and economic units.

We will also support the establishment in all sectors of units responsible for the comprehensive implementation of housing construction from design through exploitation.

Construction units run by housing cooperative are good examples of this.

Better utilization of the existing housing resources is one important way of improving the housing situation.

The draft national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 has greatly increased tasks and funds in connection with capital repairs and modernization of apartment blocks. During that time, we intend to thoroughly repair almost 950,000 apartments, which will be some 60 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. Compared with previous periods, this is an enormous effort.

Taking into account the results of extensive consultations with society, the Council of Ministers recently submitted to the Sejm a new bill on premises.

The bill introduces great changes, especially insofar as the correctly criticized regulations on apartment exchanges are concerned.

The new regulations will simplify procedures and will introduce significant material incentives to exchange large apartments for smaller ones.

Changes in regulations on finances and loans for housing will also be made as of 1987.

I have mentioned only some of the most important actions lines in housing construction in the coming years. The implementation of these lines will be possible only if we are uncompromising in demanding that the appropriate plans and programs are realized at all levels of construction -- from the central level through voivodships and every construction site.

We evaluate self-critically the government's inconsistency in this regard and we have drawn the necessary conclusion. We hope that such conclusions will be drawn at every level.

The most rational response to demands that the number of apartments should be increased may be: "Let us try!" I mean, let us first of all try to build that which is difficult enough. If all our activities begin to produce tangible results, then at the national conference of the PZPR delegates we will be able to talk about new tasks, because they will be feasible.

Esteemed comrades, within the time given to me I have discussed the government's basic activities to implement the 10th congress resolution. These activities are based on the assumption that the better and more effective our work, the more extensive will be our opportunities to meet society's many needs.

The government's task is to create organizational and legal conditions ensuring that plants, institutions, and the working people are able to fulfill their duties in the best possible way. However, we must bear in mind that the government will not deputize anyone for fulfilling his duty.

Comrade Jaruzelski said during his meeting with foreign journalists: There is only one way to solve our economic difficulties: to achieve radically better efficiency in economic management, to gradually but radically change the production structure, and promote technological progress more effectively and rapidly. This progress should include modern energy- and material-conserving technologies. We want the principles of efficiency and effectiveness to become the overriding issue for everyone. This is the guiding idea of the second phase of the economic reform.

This is the only road to achieving the social goals mapped out by the 10th congress resolution and to effecting tangible and lasting improvements in the working people's conditions.

PZPR POLITBURO SESSION REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

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[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 7 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today assessed the achievements of Poland's foreign policy last year and reviewed its key tasks in the current year.

It was underscored that Poland's international position has been strengthened. In a decisive degree, this was caused by: political and economic stabilization in the country, Poland's role in the community of socialist states and her activity in foreign politics.

Poland has reached a high level of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Meetings and talks on the highest level between the leaders of socialist states, including talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev and the participation of the general secretary of the CPSU CC in the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress, have significantly contributed [to] the development of relations. The Moscow meeting of leaders of fraternal parties and states-members of the CMEA was of momentous importance for the tightening of cooperation between socialist states.

Poland's international position was strengthened by the visits of the first secretary of the PUWP CC to the People's Republic of China, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as by numerous foreign visits in Poland.

The Bureau positively assessed the active and initiative activities by Poland for peace, security, disarmament and international cooperation. Poland's participation in the formulation and implementation of the peace initiatives of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty was significant, including notably the proposals contained in the Budapest message. We have lent active support to the proposals by the Soviet Union, including complex Soviet proposals forwarded at the meeting in Reykjavik.

Representatives of Poland have played an active role in the successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and at the CSCE meeting in Vienna. The initiative to hold a meeting of representatives of CSCE states devoted to Europe's future in Warsaw in 1989, on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the World War Two, has stirred international interest.

The position of the PUWP in the international communist and worker movement was also fortified. The attendance of representatives of over 100 parties in the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress was an expression of this.

The Political Bureau described the key targets of People's Poland foreign policy and the main directions of the activities of the Polish foreign service in 1987 stemming from the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the current international situation. Foreign relations should be more effectively used to accelerate Poland's social and economic development.

The Political Bureau underscored the significance of a comprehensive development of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, of perfecting mechanisms of Poland's political and economic cooperation within the framework of the CMEA and the Warsaw Treaty and the need to introduce new forms of this cooperation, corresponding to the transformations taking place in socialist states.

The Political Bureau also drew attention to the important role of inter-party cooperation in the strengthening of our community and in lifting Poland's relations with socialist countries into a higher level of development.

The PUWP will attach special weight to the strengthening and deepening of cooperation with the CPSU and the fraternal parties of socialist countries. Cooperation with national-liberation parties and movements from developing countries will continue to be intensified. Activities consolidating ties with communist and worker parties of developed capitalist states will be continued.

Poland comes out in favour in developing comprehensive relations with capitalist states with respect for the principles of peaceful co-existence, sovereignty, equality and non-interference into internal affairs, as well as mutually beneficial economic relations free of all restrictions and limitations. The promotion of Polish exports, as the basis of satisfying imports needs and foreign debt repayments, are in important task in this field, as well as opening new markets and possibilities of active economic, technological and financial cooperation.

The Political Bureau also recommended efforts to consistently expand economic and political cooperation with developing states and searching for new, more effective and mutually advantageous forms of such cooperation.

It is necessary to more dynamically reach Polish communities abroad which maintain ties with the Polish culture and language, and with patriotic tradition.

A decisive premise of achieving complex goals in Poland's cooperation with other countries rests with the effects of efforts made by the entire nation in every field, including the economy in particular, and also a successful development of the process of national agreement.

The Political Bureau highly held the accomplishment of tasks in the international sphere and approved of the lines and tasks of foreign policy in 1987, recommending their consistent implementation.

The Political Bureau examined a report on Poland's intended cooperation with CMEA states in implementing the decisions of passed by the top level working meeting of the leaderships of fraternal parties and states -- members of the CMEA held in Moscow two months ago.

The bureau stated that the decisions taken at the Moscow meeting are convergent with the long-range economic strategy defined by the 10th PUWP Congress.

The deep restructuring of the mechanisms of socialist integration creates vast chances for the Polish economy. The expansion and deepening of this cooperation will make it easier to solve basic tasks in Poland's economic development. It will make it possible to speed up the scientific and technological progress and modernization of the production machinery. It will help increase Poland's share in the international division of labour, improve the supply of the economy, and raise the population's living standards. The basic increase in possibilities of co-production will be of great significance.

The Political Bureau stated that it is necessary for the government to take effective moves to materialize the PUWP proposals presented at the Moscow meeting.

It is primarily indispensable to secure the further intensive development of such forms of cooperation as: direct collaboration of enterprises and research institutes, and especially co-production, as well as establishing joint enterprises. The solutions reached in this field in relations with the Soviet Union should be more broadly used in preparing joint ventures with other socialist states.

The Political Bureau reviewed the key tasks of foreign trade in the current year. It pointed to the need to significantly increase the share of the Polish economy in the international labour division. This is one of the basic levers of accelerating economic growth. The pro-export orientation of the economy should facilitate a breakthrough in economic effectiveness, a higher technological level and higher quality of output as well as expanding the supply sources of producers and the market.

It was agreed that a further improvement in the conditions of developing effective exports based on modified foreign trade economic mechanisms was indispensable in 1987, mechanisms which take into account the provision of the second stage of economic reform. Starting pro-export undertakings aimed at modernization and stirring interest among manufacturers in sales abroad must lead to an acceleration of exports growth rates, an improvement of exports structure and increasing the number of plants cooperating with foreign partners.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with draft guidelines for a discussion preceding the 4th Plenum of the Central Committee, the debates of which will be devoted to key party organizations. The resolution of the 10th PUPP Congress is an obligation to tackle such a topic at the plenary session.

The point is, first and foremost, to precisely describe the position, role and obligations of the basic party organization in enterprises and other centres and work places, its active participation in the acceleration of economic reform.

It was decided to convene the 4th Plenum of the CC in the second quarter of 1987.

MESSNER GRANTS INTERVIEW ON ECONOMY, PEACE

AUO71251 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3-4 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Premier Zbigniew Messner to RZECZPOSPOLITA: "Accelerated Model Solutions of the Economic Reform" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [RZECZPOSPOLITA] What is last year's permanent contribution to the country's socioeconomic development?

[Messner] Last year saw the 10th party congress, which mapped out the long-term strategy of Poland's socioeconomic development. The congress resolution contains over 300 specific tasks, for which the Third Central Committee Plenum drew up a detailed implementation schedule. The trade union congress was another important event last year. The concluding stage of the organization of the trade union movement and its consolidation are factors that will enable trade unions to make more militant efforts toward increasing our national wealth and the efficiency of economic management.

For the government, last year was a period of intensive efforts to realize the action strategy laid down by the congress. The Sejm's approval of the plan up to 1990 was of key importance.

The third party plenum approved the government's method of realizing the second stage of the economic reform through reducing subsidies, reorganizing the wage and price system for the sake of better quality, and taking account of foreign currency rates. In a word, we want to make the methods of economic management more realistic in order to increase its efficiency.

In 1986 we increased national income, strengthened the economic potential, boosted industrial and farm production, improved the flow of consumer goods, raised pension and annuities, and ensured the real value of average pensions and annuities. Prices were kept within planned limits. As for foreign trade, we continued to promote cooperation with socialist countries.

All these achievements, which were scored under difficult conditions, belong to all out people. However, we must not forget various negative features such as lagging housing construction, imbalance in the flow of goods to market places and of cooperative products to plants, and excessive wages racing ahead of productivity. Overcoming these features will be one of the tasks of the government this year.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] What are the most important issues of the second stage of the economic reform that require social support?

[Messner] The most important issue is that all our people realize that the second stage does not involve any change in the concept of the reform. On the contrary, the second stage means that we want to achieve the model solutions of the reform at an accelerated pace. Various external and internal determining factors have hindered a dynamic reform of the economy ever since 1982. Now we can no longer afford to be inconsistent in implementing the reform. We must forge ahead with much greater intensity, despite the fact that some of our solutions are temporarily very unpleasant. Without these solutions we can only dream about a healthy economy. If we all agree that the economy must be cured, then we must accept all the measures that specifically concern each one of us. We must not leave our own tasks for other people to accomplish.

Realistic and objective economic measures call for crucial changes in people's ideas about the economy. For example, Sejm restrictions on official prices are results of economic necessity, which means that we want to ensure that contract prices mirror the relations between producers and customers and not merely between producers and producers. [sentence as published] The necessary independence of each plan becomes genuine only if its fiscal situation is really healthy and not artificially healthy through stratagems such as unjustified pricing or subsidies. At long last we must see subsidies as something that we all pay for in order to finance given products or given activities. Subsidies are justified on occasions, but there is no reason why each citizen should pay for bad management, for wasteful use of materials and equipment, and for poor productivity and quality.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] The socialist countries continue to undertake new joint economic and technological measures. What about Poland?

[Messner] We have intensified our bilateral relations in order to expand industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. We have achieved the best results in our relations with the USSR. Almost 100 Polish and Soviet scientific-technological organizations and almost 150 production plants each already continue direct cooperation. The number of joint Polish-Soviet plants will increase from the present five by another 12. Cooperation will also be launched in the production of goods of world standards and will include research, production, and marketing. We seek to expand the same kind of cooperation with out CEMA partners.

In our CEMA activities we continue to go for intensifying and deepening multilateral cooperation and we take the view that opportunities for exclusively quantitative increases in trade have been exhausted and that it is necessary to promote qualitative progress -- to exploit our combined scientific-production potential in a rational and effective joint manner.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] Preserving peace is a strategic goal of our foreign policy. How do you assess our efforts in the international arena in this regard?

[Messner] Relatively speaking, we suffered the biggest losses in the last war, and this gives us a special moral right to speak of peace in every forum.

Restoring Poland to its place in the world has helped us to greatly increase our peace commitment. Our extremely extensive and comprehensive international contacts were last year governed by the overriding idea of peace. The same can be said of our bilateral relations. Our diplomacy made various moves to this effect on the multilateral platform..

That is why we always support the Soviet peace proposals and continue our consistent activities within the socialist community in order to strengthen world peace and international security, which are still being threatened by the militaristic policy of imperialism. Together with all progressive forces everywhere, we regard the right to live in security and peace as the most fundamental human right.

URBAN CRITICIZES NEWS ON POLAND IN WESTERN MEDIA

LD071720 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 7 -- Speaking to journalists at his regular press conference last Tuesday, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban also corrected false and senseless news about Poland which have appeared in Western media in recent time.

The glaring untruth broadcast in the BBC main news bulletin December 30, 1986, is astonishing, it said that the more prominent political prisoners had been freed in Poland but hundreds of others, less important, were still kept behind bars. This is an evident misinforming of the British people, the spokesman said.

I was somewhat amused to read the text beamed by Radio Free Europe on December 26, last year. A Polish tv debate on the Chernobyl breakdown was commented on before RFE microphones and it was said that Jerzy Urban had been keeping an eye on the course of the debate during which he was agreeing [as received] various questions on the phone with Moscow. My amusement comes, among other things, from the fact that I have never in my life had a reason or opportunity to contact Soviet Union on the phone. Unfortunately, I have been to Moscow only once in my lifetime, many years ago and for only two days as a journalist invited by the Polish Embassy.

My visit was confined to the embassy and I had no contacts other than with Poles. I regret that I could see the Soviet capital only so superficially. Therefore, suggestions that Poland is not a sovereign country, literally, a colony, with tv debates supervised by government spokesman who is in their course phoning to Moscow have an evident slandering intention.

The French daily LE FIGARO, represented here today, published an interview with a columnist of the ESPRIT magazine, Mr. Jean-Marie Domanach, who visited Poland on the invitation of the French institute in Warsaw. He had lectures organized in the Catholic Intelligentsia Clubs (KIK) and also spoke in churches.

Upon return home, Mr Domenach told LE FIGARO, among other things, that Polish society suffered from lack of food and that the Roman Catholic Church had proposed to develop private farming which, according to the Frenchman, employed 40 per cent of Poland's economically active population.

According to Domenach, the Polish Government had rejected the idea as conflicting with the Leninist dogmas. "So the ideological compulsion has remained," said the 'expert' on Polish affairs who, however, failed to learn at the Catholic clubs in Poland that 80 per cent of all land in Poland belongs to private farmers and that private farming is guaranteed by the constitution, Urban recalled.

Urban quoted Domenach as saying in the interview that the Polish industries used only 20-30 per cent of its production capacity. "People do not work at all or work little. The whole country, except the church, is a gigantic, deranged mechanism. Seeing that vast recession in Poland, one gets a feeling that the Russians are applying the Nazi plan of turning the Polish nation into one of shepherds," Urban quoted Domenach, "one gets a feeling that the Russians want to degenerate the Poles into potato growers."

"This is some ultimate limit of nonsense one can write on things Polish," Urban said of Domenach's inventions. "A serious person, received in Poland as a French intellectual by people who appear to be serious, claims that the Soviet Union is deliberately seeking to destroy civilization in Poland: The same Soviet Union with whose support Poland industrialized its economy and whose cooperation today ensures the country's development and technical progress, while the West has imposed its restrictions and curbed exports of technology to Poland," Urban went on.

Political friends of the French journalist had allegedly told him: "We are fighting with no prospects ahead, we are suffering for Europe, our only hope is that one day we shall resurrect," Urban told the conference.

In this connection, the French intellectual is talking of Poland as the Christ of nations and says in the conclusion of his interview that Reagan-led America should keep strengthening its technological edge, and that the U.S. should strangle the USSR. Domenach believes that only in such conditions true transformations could be expected, that would be a blessing for Poland.

True, such conditions would produce the blessed transformation of Poland into thermonuclear debris, Urban said, adding that this was a much-telling illustration of what some Western papers still produce on Poland.

Here is an example of the oceans of absurd and ill-will that can be met there," the spokesman went on. "I am surprised that people of such views are received by Catholic intelligentsia clubs and draw from these contacts such misinformation about Polish affairs."

Urban's final comment referred to a report in the French LIBERATION daily which said that after opening in Warsaw the "Four Times Paris" art exhibition, four young unknown Polish painters had come up with their own works in front of the exhibit building, under a banner saying "Four Times Warsaw", in protest against snobbery of those queuing up for entrance, who normally tend to ignore Polish artistic productions.

Urban said that according to the daily the young painters had been promptly asked to go away not to irritate the French organizers of the exhibition.

He admitted knowing nothing of the incident, but said that he regretted the young painters had been made to leave, if such an incident had in fact taken place.

My regret is in some way connected with the FIGARO interview, because I believe that cultural relations between two states should have harmonized proportions.

One can hardly recognize as good the development of cultural relations between Poland and France, if one side subserviently welcomes an exhibition like "Four Times Paris" and the other tends to pour hogwash on the partner's head, Urban said.

PROSPECTS FOR ITALIAN COOPERATION ASSESSED

LD052055 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Rome, 5 Jan. -- Enlivenment in Polish-Italian political contacts may become an essential stimulus of developing the traditionally good, though temporarily reduced in recent years, bilateral economic cooperation.

Statistical data issued at the end of last year in Italy proved the Italian economy to be in a very good condition, having attained the highest economic growth indices of the entire EEC.

It is characteristic that in Italian economic circles, socialist countries, including Poland, are being mentioned increasingly often as potential, particularly interesting partners for cooperation at this very stage of Italy's economic development.

According to Trade Counsellor at the Polish Embassy in Rome Jan Giedwicz, next to automotive industry, Polish-Italian industrial cooperation can be best expanded in chemical industry.

Food processing is another field closely binding both countries. The value of our food exports in 1986 reached 100 million dollars and next to traditional trade in this field, there emerge possibilities of developing cooperation in refrigeration, and fruit, vegetable, and milk processing.

Representatives of non-ferrous metals industries in both countries have recently established promising contacts, the counsellor went on, as both sides are interested in cooperation in copper processing zinc electrolysis, and retrieving metals from waste products.

Also, a delegation of the Italian aviation industry is to visit Poland in the nearest future viewing Polish aviation works as potential cooperation partners.

A meeting of businessmen, organized in Milan recently by Polish and Italian foreign trade chambers, PIHZ and ICE respectively, on possibilities of creating companies with mixed capital share in Poland is bringing first effects. For instance, tanning industry enterprises have established contacts: Polish tanning enterprises are interested in access to new technology, certain chemicals and equipment. Italians, in turn, are interested in leather supplies. Also, Polish factories producing sports equipment, especially tents and collapsible kajaks, as well as furniture factories started to cooperate with Italian firms.

"Overall, I am an optimist and think that we are headed for interesting events in Polish-Italian economic cooperation," Counsellor Giedwicz said.

JARUZELSKI CABLES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

AU071038 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec-1 Jan 86/87 pp 1,9

[Telegram of congratulations from W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, to Kim Il-song]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, in Pyongyang:

Highly Esteemed Comrade!

On the occasion of your reelection to the highly and greatly distinguished office of president of the DPRK, I personally send you, and on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council, and the entire Polish nation most cordial congratulations and very best wishes.

Your reelection is an emphatic confirmation of your historic services and the profound confidence and great authority which the Korean people bestow on you. We also consider this to be an expression of respect and recognition for you as an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers movement and an advocate of friendship and cooperation between the Polish and Korean peoples.

We highly value your personal contribution to the development of relations of friendship between our states and peoples. This found particular expression during the recent visit to the DPRK by a Polish party-state delegation. We vividly recall the fraternal atmosphere that prevailed during the visit. I am deeply convinced that the meetings and talks that we held will contribute to the further successful development of Polish-Korean cooperation, and the enhancement of the unity of socialist states, which lies in the interests of both our peoples and the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

Please accept, highly esteemed and dear Comrade Kim Il-song, most cordial wishes of many successes in your indefatigable work for the socialist development of the DPRK, the preservation of peace in the Korean peninsula, and the peaceful unification of the fatherland. Please accept wishes of good health and much happiness.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER CABLE CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU070942 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 86 to 1 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Greetings cable from W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

On behalf of the highest authorities of the PPR and on behalf of Polish society we wish to convey to you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and through you, to the PCC Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire Cuban people our best wishes and cordial greetings on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

This anniversary calls to mind the heroic struggle of the Cuban nation, which, through the sacrifice of its own blood and unprecedented commitment and courage, overthrew a despised dictatorship, achieved full sovereignty, and started to build the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

We follow with admiration and respect the achievements of the Cuban revolution and the persistent efforts of the leadership of the party and government and the entire people in improving the construction of socialism, as was vividly attested to by the debates and resolutions of the Third PCC Congress.

We highly value your personal contribution to the cause of peace; to the consolidation of socialism and progress in the world; to respect for the right of all nations to choose their own path of development; and to the creation of new international economic order.

We wish to assure you Comrade Castro, that we attach great and lasting significance to the further comprehensive development of bilateral relations, and fraternal friendship and cooperation between Poland and Cuba. We are convinced that it will continue to be consolidated in the joint struggle for the victory of the great cause of peace and socialism.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish you, dear Comrade Fidel, the Communist Party, and the fraternal Cuban nation, every success in realizing tasks connected with the development of your fatherland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU080753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski received Ivan Prumov, the Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, in Warsaw. Bulgarian-Polish relations were discussed. Wojciech Jaruzelski highly assessed their development in the political, economic, and cultural fields. The prospects were examined for the further ascending development of the bilateral relations.

MESSNER RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA

LD072344 Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 7 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner here today met with Polish Ambassador to Austria Marian Krzak. During the talk the sides positively assessed the current state of relations between Poland and Austria and discussed possibilities of further development of bilateral cooperation.

BRIEFS

ENVOY ENDS BURMA MISSION -- Rangoon, Jan. 6 -- President of Burma U San Yu received yesterday Polish Ambassador Andrzej Majkowski who is ending his mission in this country. The two discussed the state of Polish-Burmese relations. Stressing the need to develop them, Burma's president expressed satisfaction at the progressing normalization of the socio-economic situation in Poland and conveyed greetings and best wishes for President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Government and nation. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1216 GMT 6 Jan 87 LD]

'COMRADELY DINNER' ON ELENA CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

AU080927 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee has given a comradely dinner in honor of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the PEC of the party Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, on her birthday and long revolutionary activity. Together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, PEC full and candidate members, secretaries of the party Central Committee, and members of the State Council and government attended the dinner.

The participants extended to Comrade Elena Ceausescu warm congratulations, the ardent wish addressed to her by our entire nation with great esteem and profound respect for much health and happiness, and the traditional many happy returns of the day. Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed warm thanks for the letter extended to her by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and for the congratulations and wishes received. She stressed that she will continue to devote all efforts and creative energy to implementing the party program and serving -- with boundless devotion, self-denial, and revolutionary commitment -- the people's supreme interests and ideals for peace, understanding, and cooperation with all nations.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu extended, from the bottom of her heart, warmest wishes for health, happiness, energy, and long life to our beloved and esteemed party-state leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the initiator and organizer of the daring programs for Romania's elevation to the higher peaks of progress and civilization. Taking the floor, RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu highly assessed the results attained by our people in the first year of the current 5-year plan. At the same time, the party secretary general emphasized that everything should be done and the most responsible steps taken, in a revolutionary spirit, in order to fulfill economic tasks smoothly and completely, particularly the production earmarked for export, and all this year's plans and programs in all sectors.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu toasted our glorious party and the heroic Romanian people and extended best wishes for health and happiness and for ever greater success in the country's comprehensive development, with a view to ensuring the fatherland's firm progress along the road of socialism and communism. All those present toasted the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and wholeheartedly extended to them wishes for new and ever greater success in their highly responsible activity devoted to promoting the country's development and elevation to a pinnacle of progress and civilization, building socialism and communism in our beloved fatherland, and asserting socialist Romania as a free, dignified, and flourishing country among the world's nations.

SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN 'JUST CAUSE' NOTED

AU071308 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 87 p 3

[Nicolae N. Lupu article: "Solidarity With the Just Cause of the Palestinian People!"]

[Text] On 1 January, progressive public opinion everywhere marks "The Day of the Palestinian Revolution," thus evoking one of the most important events of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate aspirations. [paragraph continues]

On 1 January, 22 years ago, the "Fatah" organization -- the PLO's main component -- launched the first armed actions which represented the beginning of the Palestinian revolution and of the more and more vigorous assertion of the desire of these people to live freely in their own, independent, and sovereign homeland.

The anniversary of this event is a fresh opportunity for the international community to reaffirm its solidarity with the Palestinian people's cause and with their organization which, during the more than 2 decades since then, has always been at the helm of their liberation struggle. As is known, the PLO is recognized by the United Nations and other international forums, as well as by the majority of the states in the world as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and it has representatives in numerous capitals. At the same time, it has become increasingly clear that the Palestinian problem constitutes the key to achieving a global, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

As a sincere friend of the Arab peoples and as firm supporter of their struggle for freedom, progress, and a better life, the Romanian people have always asserted their feelings of militant solidarity with the Palestinian people. Our country was among the first to recognize the PLO and to establish relations with that organization. It is with the same consistency that Romania speaks out for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the PLO and for achieving a political settlement in the Middle East that will pave the way to achieving the Palestinian people's aspirations. This standpoint was voiced during the repeated meetings between President Nicolae Ceausecu and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and during various other occasions.

Likewise, socialist Romania has stressed, and continues to stress, that strengthening the unity and cohesion of all political forces of that people and the unity of action of the Arab countries in general is of decisive importance for the assertion of the Palestinian people's rights. The tragic events in Lebanon once again illustrates how unnatural the consequences of actions at variance with these basic requirements are.

Our country's consistent standpoint and its steps in the direction of achieving a global settlement of the Middle East situation are appreciated by the Palestinian people and the Arab countries, which view Romania as an untiring supporter of the peoples' ideals of freedom and independence. Voicing these appreciations, the PLO Executive Committee chairman, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, has stated: "Warmest thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu, the closest friend of the Arab nation and, especially, the closest friend of the Palestinian people. We will never forget the stance taken by His Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu, and by his people in all difficult situations our people had to cope with."

On "The Day of the Palestinian Revolution," the Romanian people once again express their feelings of war friendship with the Palestinian people and voice their determination to continue to fully support them in the struggle to assert their inalienable rights.

KREKIC MEETS WITH BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD072150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Pirot, Jan 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Nenad Krekic and Bulgarian Trade Minister Khristo Khristov said during a working meeting in the Yugoslav border town of Pirot today that last year's bilateral trade of 290 million dollars lagged considerably behind the target set in the 1986 protocol on economic cooperation.

Good results were recorded in the fields of metallurgy, construction and chemical industries, and exchanges of consumer goods, it was pointed out, while trade in engineering industry products fell short of expectations.

The two sides reached a high degree of agreement on the need to intensify production-technical and industrial cooperation. It was stressed that the Yugoslav side will consider new possibilities for cooperation in the field of agriculture. The Bulgarian side expressed readiness to boost exports to Yugoslavia by current economic policy measures.

Exchange in 1987 is expected to produce particularly good results in the fields of chemical, iron steel and construction industries and local-frontier trade. As part of a long-term bilateral economic cooperation agreement, Bulgaria showed interest for important 10,000 "Crvena Zastava" automobiles. The two sides also agreed to sign the protocol on bilateral economic cooperation in 1987 at the earliest possible date.

U.S. PROTECTIONIST MEASURE AFFECTS FURNITURE

LD072301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 7 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. Government's decision to abolish preferential treatment of imports of chairs from Yugoslavia as of July 1 will affect most Yugoslav furniture exporters, spokesman of the Association of the Yugoslav Wood-Processing Industry Gojko Bojic said today.

Yugoslavia is the fifth largest exporter of furniture to the United States. Of the 2.5 billion dollars' worth of furniture imported by the United States annually, nearly 135 million dollars' worth comes from Yugoslavia. Chairs account for nearly half of the sum and the U.S. Government's move will hike their price on the American market by between 6 and 7 per cent, which could reduce the good sales recorded so far.

Last year's sharp fall in the value of the U.S. dollar against the West European currencies had an adverse effect on Yugoslav furniture exports to the United States, said Bojic. He stressed, however, that this and the announced measure will not affect the quantity, quality or sale terms of Yugoslav products.

He also stated that the U.S. Administration's decision is out of line with the spirit of a recent meeting of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council, when it was agreed that the U.S. furniture producers' request for the abolition of preferential treatment for Yugoslav imports would be re-examined.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING VISIT

LDO72145 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 (TANJUG) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said at a news conference here today that he is sure that his forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia will strengthen the traditionally good relationship between the two countries. Nakasone will visit Yugoslavia during a tour of Europe, including visits to Finland, the German Democratic Republic and Poland, from January 10 to 17.

The Japanese people feels an affinity towards Yugoslavia, Nakasone said. He stressed that Japan sees the greatest opportunities for mutual benefit in the economic field. Nakasone underscored Yugoslavia's nonaligned and independent role in international affairs as another major factor in bilateral relations. Since Yugoslavia is a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, Japan is seeking to build a bridge between itself and the Nonaligned Movement with Yugoslavia's help, he said. Such a bridge would serve as a solid foundation for finding the best solutions to outstanding questions between the North and South with the aim of reducing tensions and preserving the peace, Nakasone said.

The Japanese prime minister is expected to give in Belgrade the only speech during the whole tour outlining Japan's views on prospects for improving the international situation by promoting global political dialogue and intensifying the struggle for nuclear disarmament.

Nakasone is the first Japanese prime minister to pay official visits to Helsinki, Berlin, Belgrade and Warsaw. The tour is regarded in Japan as a diplomatic breakthrough, since past journeys have taken Japanese prime ministers almost exclusively to Washington and West European capitals.

DAILY CITED ON STEADFAST MACEDONIAN NATIONALISM

LDO72311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Skopje, Jan 7 (TANJUG) -- A Macedonian newspaper today recalls the first post war census in Bulgaria, held in December 1946, which allowed Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia to freely state their nationality. NOVA MAKEDONIJA (NEW MACEDONIA) of Skopje points out that some 80 per cent of inhabitants of Piri Macedonia, as well as 600,000 others from all over Bulgaria, declared themselves Macedonians.

The second census in Bulgaria took place ten years later, after the Cominform resolution had disrupted a process of cultural autonomy in Pirin Macedonia. The authorities has abolished the region's theatre which gave performances in Macedonian and seized and destroyed books printed in this language. The use of Macedonian in schools had been banned and Macedonian teachers, artists and publishers banished. Those Macedonians who had insisted on their nationality rights had been interned in camps or moved into the interior. But despite all these reprisals, 178,862 residents of Pirin Macedonia declared themselves Macedonians.

In spite of all the pressure, torture, negation and intimidation, the Pirin Macedonians remain what they have been throughout history, Macedonians, the newspaper writes. The one state-one nation idea being implemented in Bulgaria has nothing to do with the Marxist-Leninist concept of the nation, NOVA MAKEDONIJA adds.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUUM CALLS NEWS COVERAGE UNREALISTIC

LDO72258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee discussed topical ideopolitical trends and tendencies in the public media that report from Kosovo and on Kosovo. While making a positive assessment of the daily information media, the Presidium established that reporting on the situation in this province is still neither realistic nor comprehensive.

The Presidium stressed, it is said in the statement from the session, that there was not enough affirmative reporting on, support for, or recognition of progressive forces in Kosovo and the results achieved on stabilizing the situation in the province and curbing hostile activity. Stress was placed on the tendency, particularly prominent in tabloids, magazines and the youth press, to present Kosovo mainly through extraordinary events and identify the entire Albanian nationality with Albanian nationalists and irredentists. In this way, it is added in the statement, people are led to believe that it is impossible to live with Albanians, since they are, allegedly, all the same.

Differences in presenting the real situation in Kosovo, the Presidium believes, result from different political assessments of the political and security situation in the province. Therefore, the statement asserts, this gives rise to unprincipled polemics and confrontations, labeling and invalid statements in the media -- phenomena which originate in political practices. This creates for the public an atmosphere of suspicion and divisions, while the media displays a prominent tendency toward insisting on differences of republican and provincial origin.

The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee assessed that in Kosovo a front for the stabilization of the overall situation has been widened and that a new phase has started, which will be long and perhaps even more difficult than the one experienced so far. Therefore, it is the task of the public media to join this action in a proper way. [passage omitted]

The public information media could contribute to the stabilization of the conditions in this province by making fewer professional and ideological mistakes, and by contributing to an open struggle against Albania, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, bourgeois Right and other antisocialist phenomena. [passage omitted]